THE

PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

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HERETICAL, THEREFORE TRUE?

President Gairdner, who yesterday delivered one of the most extraordinary inaugural addresses ever listened to by the British Medical Association, practically declared that heresy, that is a distrust of the accepted formula, was the first and supreme qualification for the teacher of theology, and especially of Christian theology. This is a materialistic age, which finds its prophets in men of science, and its daily scripture in novels and in the newspaper. But the most popular novel of the day is three volumes of controversial theology, tricked out and garnished with a love story as a trimming, and here we have the president of the British Medical Association proclaiming to his brethren that it is the rôle of the physician of the future to be the chief agent in achieving Robert Elsmere's great aspiration of "re-creating the Christ." President Gairdner is a Scotchman, who was speaking in Scotland, in an atmosphere as permeated with theological speculation as that of Italy is with music and that of Washington with politics. Still, although that may explain much it would not account for his extraordinary manifesto in favour of a liberal theology, were it not that there is a very strong reaction in the direction of religion, which makes itself felt in all manner of unexpected places, of which the presidential chair of the British Medical Association is one of the oddest. Those who would rather that men would not care at all about religious problems than that they should arrive at an independent judgment on controverted topics varying a hair's breadth from the shibboleths that represent the crystallization of earlier speculations will of course shudder with pious horror as they read this presidential address, just as they groan and are troubled in spirit over the spiritual pilgrimage of "Robert Elsmere" or the Quaker-like philosophizings of Count Tolstoy. That is not to our thinking the attitude of a wise and courageous faith. Sincere Christians can find nothing but gain in the revival of human interest in the humanity of the Founder of their Faith, nor will they refuse to rejoice over the homage which men are beginning to pay afresh to the Son of Man because these eager volunteers have not yet learned to recognize Him as the Son of God. The Apostles themselves began with that. All Christianity began where "Robert Elsmere" ends, and "the Blacks," as Roger Wendover calls the orthodox, will do well to possess their souls in patience, and await subsequent developments with confidence and courage. The sudden manifestation of the attractive power of the personality of Jesus of Nazareth is a phenomenon which in these latter days might well make the heart even of the most hidebound pedant of orthodoxy to rejoice and be exceeding glad.

Apart from the unusual portent of a theological discourse from the presidential chair of the Medical Association, the chief significance of President Gairdner's address is to be found in its calm and unhesitating assertion that heresy, not orthodoxy, is the clue to theological truth. So crippling does "mere tradition and ecclesiastical authority" appear to the President that the reason why he claims so important a rôle for the physician of the future in the religious field is because the physician, of all men, owing to his experience in his own profession, is most impressed with a sense of the banefulness of the dead hand of medical tradition. He will remember always the pernicious despotism exercised over his own art by the fetters of the dead orthodoxies, and therefore he will absolutely decline to walk in the leading-strings of ecclesiastical tradition. Here we have it laid down that so far from impartiality being necessary to a theological investigator, a little wholesome prejudice is the first essential, inasmuch as without its aid it will be impossible to counterbalance the enormous weight of ecclesiastical authority. "The Magna Charta of Christian liberty" is not an affirmation of positive truth, but the assertion of the universality of error on the part of all those who arrogate to themselves the right to formulate the truth. In all the Westminster Confession nothing pleases him so much as the declaration that "All synods and councils since the Apostles' times, whether general or particular, may err, and may have erred." It is the antithesis of the declaration of Papal Infallibility, the supreme glorification, not so much of the spirit that denies as of the spirit that questions all things, and only holds fast to that which is good. What that good is, in President Gairdner's opinion, we are told is the living and forgiving spirit of Christianity, which being interpreted is, "The beautiful story of a Divine life and death, the "miracles of healing, the Sermon on the Mount, the Parable of "the Prodigal Son, with its ever fresh lesson of the Fatherhood "of God; that of the good Samaritan, with its large sense of "human brotherhood."

"The Bible, and especially the New Testament, and, above all, "the recorded life, words, and works of our Lord Himself contain "by implication the charter of man's emancipation, and "the only perfectly free religious atmosphere as yet opened "to human thought and inquiry." So says President Gairdner, so also says Count Tolstoy and Robert Elsmere, although with differing modes of interpretation. So long as they say this, and keep on saying it, "the Blacks" will do well to wish them Godspeed in their researches. The worst heresies are not those which spring from thinking wrongly about Christ. They are those which result from not thinking about Him at all. And as for their "heresies," it will be well if the Orthodox were to read anew Stephen's famous vindication of the heresy of his day, and beware lest they also fall under the condemnation—"Ye stiff-necked "and uncircumcised in heart and ears, ye do always resist the "Holy Ghost; as your fathers did so do ye."

RUSSIA AS A FIELD FOR BRITISH ENTERPRISE.—II.

(By our Special Commissioner.)

The more I reflect upon what I heard and saw in Russia the more convinced I am of the immense opening there is for British manufactures in Russia. That great continent is almost undeveloped. At present it is practically stationary. It is one of those periods of hybernation which precede a sudden access of unusual activity. There is some reason to believe that the slumber stage is passing. Everywhere in Russia I heard, especially from English manufacturers and merchants, that this is a year that promises to be of unequalled prosperity. First and foremost, the harvest, especially in the south, is far above the average. Never in the memory of man has there been such a hay crop as that of this year in the southern provinces. And then wheat and rye and oats and barley promise to make the Russian's barns burst out with plenty. Prices are low, it is true, but food is plentiful, and the prospect of a bumper harvest is stimulating business all over the Empire. Everywhere, especially in the South, there is lamentation for want of roads, for want of coal, for want of machines to garner and to move the crops.

Up to May this year the exports of grain were double those of the first five months of 1887. The *Novoe Vremya* calculates that they may send abroad 40 millions' worth of corn as against 21 millions exported last year; and although this is an extreme estimate, it serves to indicate the expectations which prevail in Russia as to the nature of this year's harvest, and on the harvest everything depends in Russia. The Tzar's dominions are little more than one vast farm. The difference between a poor harvest and a rich one is the difference between comfort and poverty over three-fourths of Russia.

The prospect of the harvest has had a wonderful effect upon business of all kinds. Mills are running night and day, without being able to overtake their orders. A cotton manufacturer told me that he had orders to keep him going till Christmas, and that all his neighbours were in a like condition. Woollen mills are as busy as cotton, and iron works are enjoying a period of great prosperity.

The fair at Nijni this year will be the greatest that has been held since the present reign began. Peace is now regarded as secure, and business of all kinds is expanding in consequence. One of the first results of this revival of business will be the demand for fresh railways. Russia in the matter of railway communication has practically retrograded in the present reign. She has not built on an average more than 300 miles of railway per annum since 1880. She had 14,073 in 1880; she had only 15,934 in 1885. Yet in these six years her population has increased seven millions. What a contrast this presents to the United States! Russia in Europe has two million square miles, with a population of 42 to the square mile, and one mile of railway to every 5,000 persons. The United States, with a population of 50,000,000, an area of nearly three million square miles, has a mile of railway for every 400 inhabitants. The Americans have

little more than half the population and eight times as many miles of railway. They had 92,971 miles open in 1880, and 123,320 in 1885. That is to say, the Americans added to their railway system in these six years twice the whole railway system of Russia!

The imports of rails have fallen off, and that of engines and machinery is not one-third of what it was. Partly this may be due to her protective tariff, which has fostered Russian iron and steel works; but if Russia were to waken up to any serious extent, and set about railway building on any large scale, she would have to buy abroad, and if we are wise we shall take care that the Russian orders come to the English firms. We can buy more of their grain than any other nation, and we can supply them more cheaply than any other with the manufactured articles which they require.

The foreign trade of Russia is comparatively small. A former Minister of Ways and Communications told me that he estimated her internal trade as fifty times as great as the external. Russia is in this respect like the United States. Both are worlds in themselves; the only difference being that the United States has free trade within its own boundaries, whereas Russia imposes a Customs duty on imports from Finland, which is an integral part of the Empire. Nothing would please Moscow manufacturers better than if the Finnish precedent were extended to Poland, and the possibility that such a result might follow the concession of Home Rule to Poland might create a sentiment on the part of the Muscovite manufacturers in favour of conceding some measure of autonomy to the ancient kingdom.

Of the foreign trade of Russia nearly one-third is done with England. It is almost hopeless attempting to reconcile the discrepancies between the official figures published in St. Petersburg and London, but both agree in showing that the exports to the United Kingdom amount to at least 30 per cent. of the total exports from Russia. The percentage of imports is not so high, but it amounts to 25 per cent. of the total. Germany is our only important rival. She sells more goods to Russia than we do, but she takes fewer Russian goods in exchange. The comparison of the figures of imports and exports into European Russia of the two countries brings out the fact that whereas Germany has exported to Russia on an average goods worth £20,000,000 per annum for the last ten years, the annual average of British imports into Russia was £12,500,000. The two countries account for £32,500,000 out of a total of 47 millions. Of exports from Russia England has taken an annual average of about £17,000,000, while Germany has only taken £16,500,000, making a total of £33 500,000 out of 53 millions total. The figures as given in our Statistical Abstract are as follows:—

	Total Imports.			Total Exports.			
	From England.	From Germany.	To Russia in Europe.		To England.	To Germany.	From Russia in Europe.
1877	9,281,000	14,847,000	29,146,000	1877	14 843,000	15 673,000	50,728 000
1878	16,[illegible]50,000	26,313,000	55,771,00.	1878	19,110,000	17,536,000	59,654,000
1879	14,629,000	26,686,000	54,321,000	1879	18,436,000	13,685,000	60,641 000
1880	15,425,000	27,426,000	57,823,000	1880	14,829,000	13,812,000	47,636,000
1881	10,844,000	21,990,000	47,813,000	1881	15,579,000	14,881,000	42,136 000
1882	12 467,000	21,413,000	51,836,000	1882	21,009,000	17,801,000	50,072,000
1883	13,359,000	16,866,000	51,370,000	1883	21,012,000	18,884,000	60,778,000
1884	12,311,000	17,583,000	48,625,000	1884	15,211,000	18,291,000	55,050,000
1885	9,450,000	14,391 000	38,140,000	1885	15,399,000	14,225,000	49,794,000
1886	10,[illegible]00,000	13,516,000	37,391,000	1886	13,993,000	11,859,000	43,651,000
Total for 10 years....	124,791,000	201,036,000	£472,546,000	Total for 10 years ..	169 423,000	165 627,000	£535,240,000
Average	12,479,100	20,103,600	£47,254,600	Average pr. annum ..	16,942,300	16,562,700	£53,524,000

We are therefore Russia's best customer, and our trade is much more important to her than her trade is to us. Russia does not take more than 5 per cent. of our exports. We take over 30 per cent. of hers. We export to Russia 25 per cent. of the goods she receives from abroad. What she exports to us is not quite 6 per cent. of our total imports.

Here are some other statistics illustrating the same point:—

	Exports.			Imports.		
	To England.	To Germany.	Total Exports from Russia.	From England.	From Germany.	Total Imports.
1861	7,632,000	2,524,000	15,986,000	4,773,000	3,790,000	14,275,000
1871	17,177,000	7,491,000	35,275,000	9,728,000	16,271,000	35,622,000
1881	15,579,000	14 888,000	48,136,000	10,844,000	21,990,000	49,903,000
1887	18,234,000	15,170,000	56,851,000	9,164,000	11,251,000	33,324,000

These figures, which were supplied me by the Minister of Finance, are by no means satisfactory from the point of view of English trade. If exports from Russia to England had kept pace since 1861 with the total exports from Russia, we should have taken 27 millions worth of Russian goods in 1887, instead of 18¼ millions, while the Germans would only have taken 9 millions instead of 15 millions. Germany has multiplied her purchase of Russian goods sixfold in 26 years: we have not multiplied ours threefold. If we turn to Russian imports from England the case is the same. We have not doubled our imports, which are actually lower than they were 16 years ago. The Germans have multiplied their imports threefold. The only consolatory feature is that the exports to England were higher in 1887 than they were in 1881, and show an increase of nearly five millions sterling over the imports of 1886. The exports of 1888 will probably show an even greater increase. The increase of Russia's foreign trade cannot, however, be regarded as satisfactory. There was a leap upwards after the emancipation of the serfs; but after 1871 the rate of progress was not maintained, and in the present reign the volume of trade has dwindled. At the same time the population has increased, so that, while there are more potential customers for English manufactured goods by many millions, the quantity of goods actually sold to the Russians has no increased, but diminished.

In all these statistics allowance must be made for the fluctuations of the rouble. In 1871 the rouble was worth half as much again as it is now; but in the above statistics the rouble is taken as if it were never more nor less than two shillings.

I had a long and interesting conversation with M. Wischnegradsky in the Ministry of Finance on the subject. He professed himself to be very sanguine as to the development of Russian trade. He disclaimed most emphatically any idea that he was opposed to the widest possible influx of English capital. The jealousy of foreigners which is sometimes expressed in the papers he repudiated. The edict against the employment of Germans in the western provinces was, he remarked, solely a retaliatory measure consequent upon the expulsion of Russian subjects from Germany. No restriction had been placed upon the introduction of English skill or English capital or English labour. The English manufacturers and men of business whom I saw in St. Petersburg and Moscow unanimously agreed that there was no jealousy on the part of the people. They get on well with their workpeople; and the English-managed factories are models to the Russian.

The effect of the high tariff has been to induce foreigners to establish their works inside the Russian frontier, sometimes just within it in order to enjoy the protection ensured to the Russian manufacturer in the Russian market. Germans and German Jews have chiefly profited by this arrangement, but as employers the Germans are by no means so popular as the English. They are, however, more enterprising and more on the alert. The Germans, for instance, have practically cut us out of the petroleum-carrying trade by their quicker perception that the old style of petroleum ship must give place to the tank steamer, and the French have forestalled us in raising the three millions capital required to construct the great pipe by which the oil that flows to waste on the shores of the Caspian will be conveyed to the ports of the Euxine. English managers make substantial salaries in Russian mills, and if English capitalists were not so scared by the periodical alarms raised by interested parties, a much greater proportion of Russian business would pass into our hands.

The prevalent idea among many British merchants at home is that Russia is always either on the verge of a revolution or on the brink of a ruinous war. As a matter of fact she is neither. From time to time large British firms, finding themselves excluded from Russia by the tariff, have meditated seriously the establishment of branches inside the Russian tariff wall. Those that have done so have not had any reason to regret it. But most of those who have talked of it still hang back. There is a general distrust, a vague uneasiness, which, coupled with political antagonism, practically close Russia as a field of investment to English capital. The reputation for English goods stands high in Russia, and the English factories more than hold their own by the enterprise, the energy, and the intelligence by which they are directed. Of course they chafe a little at the Russian laws and Constitution, but, on the whole, they are doing very well.

The Russian system cannot be regarded as calculated to encourage the development of their industrial resources. The principle that no one is to be allowed to do anything until he receives special permission, which is the exact reverse of the English principle that every one is free to do everything that is not specially forbidden, leads to endless delays, and opens doors to all kinds of corruption. The delay that took place in issuing the concession to Spratt's Russian branch was enough to deter any but the most sanguine speculators, and if Russian wealth is ever to be adequately realized all these narrow and antiquated restrictions and limitations must disappear. It is not a hundred years ago since no one was allowed to build a mansion in any part of Russia until his plans had been passed by some office in St. Petersburg. Things are not so bad as that now, but a great deal has to be relaxed before the men who have got capital and intelligence can make the most of the illimitable resources of the Russian Empire.

*THE EDINBURGH STAGE.**

The Edinburgh Theatre has at last found a Genest, and the result of his labours lies before us in the shape of a handsome quarto volume of over 500 pages, with six illustrations. In comparing Mr. J. C. Dibdin with the unassuming cleric to whom students of stage history owe so much, we indicate in a single phrase the merits and defects of his performance. Mr. Dibdin's carelessness of literary form is almost as complete as his predecessor's. He condescends to punctuate, indeed, after a fashion; whereas Genest's sole and sufficient stop is the "harmless, necessary—dash." Genest, on the other hand, possessed what was called in his own day "a tincture of letters," nay, was a remarkably well-read man. In point of style we greatly prefer his incoherences to the stereotyped newspaper phrases (and solecisms) which abound in Mr. Dibdin's pages. Neither writer, in short, has the smallest literary pretensions; "manner may make the man" they seem to say, "but matter maketh the book." Their lack of literary form affects not only their syntax but their synthesis. We must not look to them for wide surveys or luminous generalizations, the tracing of tendencies or the

* "The Annals of the Edinburgh Stage; with an Account of the Rise and Progress of Dramatic Writing in Scotland." By James C. Dibdin. (Edinburgh: Richard Cameron. 1888.)

marking of transitions. The arts of effective presentation, and even the rudiments of literary perspective, are unknown to them. In reading Mr. Dibdin's work we have again and again accused him of omitting necessary information which we afterwards discovered in some unexpected place and unlikely form. The chronological order adopted by both writers alone saves their work (but saves it effectually) from falling into chaos. So far the analogy between Genest and Mr. Dibdin is exact, and no less exact, we are happy to say, is the similarity of their merits. Each has a thorough knowledge of his subject, each is laborious, enthusiastic, and accurate. It is evident that Mr. Dibdin has left no book or pamphlet unread, no newspaper file unsearched, which could throw light on his subject. His work, of course, is not comparable to Genest's in extent, and his labour has been altogether lighter, since he does not profess to give the plots of plays—to do so would have been absurd. What he professes to do he does conscientiously and well. His book is not a mere boiling-down of previous collections and chronicles, but is a work of genuine research and a serious contribution to stage history both literary and antiquarian. Mr. Dibdin's only predecessor in the field is John Jackson, whose rambling and egotistical "History of the Scottish Stage" is not, in fact, a history, but a polemical autobiography. All the information it affords is compressed into some half-dozen pages of the present work.

Mr. Dibdin is not very successful in tracing "the Rise and Progress of Dramatic Writing in Scotland" for the excellent reason that there was no "rise and progress" to trace. The Scottish drama, as literature, began and ended in Sir David Lindsay's "Satyre of the Three Estaitis." This, however, was almost a literature in itself, for, when it was "p'ayit at Grenesyd before the Quene Regent" it lasted nine hours. Mr. Dibdin has collected from the records of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries many curious references to popular sports and Court entertainments of a more or less dramatic character; but Scotland never possessed even the beginnings of a national drama. The history of the Edinburgh stage, properly so called, cannot be said to commence until about 1725, when Anthony Aston, backed up by Allan Ramsay, is found carrying on a spirited but losing fight against the leagued forces of bigotry and apathy. Ramsay lost a good deal of money in an independent attempt to establish a playhouse; but on the other hand it was his "Gentle Shepherd," frequently performed by amateurs for charitable ends, that first inoculated the burghers of Auld Reekie with the germs of a taste for theatricals. From 1741 onwards no season has passed without its dramatic performances, but not until the present century was permanent prosperity known to the Edinburgh managers. Until 1767 the performances were given in evasion of law. The theatre was called the Canongate Concert Hall, and the audience paid to hear a concert, with a play thrown in (as the programme stated), gratis. Yet the principal owners of this illegal establishment were the judges of the Court of Session! It is to the credit of the Edinburgh public that we find them, so early as 1749, insisting on certain restorations of the text in "Hamlet," "Henry IV.," and "Othello;" but forty-five years later, alas! Mrs. Stephen Kemble is announced to sing, "Oh Nanny, wilt thou gang wi' me" and "Within a mile o' Edinburgh toon," in the part of Cordelia! "King Lear" seems to have been unlucky on the Edinburgh stage. It was during a performance of this tragedy, under the management of Lee, that a stage-carpenter overturned, with most disastrous effect, a barrowload of nine-pound cannon-balls used to represent thunder. Rushing down the declivity of the stage, the erratic thunderbolts knocked over the scene, set poor Lear "skipping about like a man dancing the egg hornpipe," invaded the orchestra, put the musicians to flight, and totally destroyed the bass fiddle. The first literary event of any moment in Mr. Dibdin's record is the production of Home's "Douglas," which completed the popularization of the stage, begun by "The Gentle Shepherd." It is to be regretted that Mr. Dibdin does not state the authority for the good old story of the enthusiastic Scot who exclaimed, on the first night of Home's tragedy, "Whaur's yer Wully Shakspeare noo?" It would take too long even to sketch the history of the different managers who have reigned on the Edinburgh boards—Lee, Digges, Ross, Jackson, Stephen Kemble, Henry Siddons, Murray, R. H. Wyndham, and now J. B. Howard. Jackson's management is famous for the wild furor which beset the canny Edinburghers on the occasion of Mrs. Siddons's first visit. On her opening night, however, the audience declined to commit itself in the way of applause, until the great actress was almost in despair. At last, in a moment of intense emotion, a voice from the pit was heard to ejaculate "That's no' bad!" The ice was broken, and the enthusiasm was ever afterwards as loud as it was deep. "On several occasions," says Mr. Dibdin quaintly, "ladies had to be carried out fainting, and some even took fits." With the management of W. H. Murray, something like steady prosperity began to set in. It was largely due to the personal influence of Sir Walter Scott and to the popularity of the Waverley dramas, the chief of which, "Rob Roy," may be called to this day the national play of Scotland. Murray reigned from 1815 till 1851, when he was succeeded by Mr. R. H. Wyndham, still happily among us, whose prosperous and honourable career terminated with the decease of the stock company system. It was under Mr. Wyndham that Mr. Irving served an important part of his arduous apprenticeship.

Anecdote and allusion are liberally intermingled with the hard facts of Mr. Dibdin's record. His book is not one for specialists alone; the general reader may dip into it with the certainty of finding entertainment. The printing is not immaculate. We have marked several amusing errors of the press, and others have no doubt escaped us. Some curious omissions deserve to be noted. Nothing is said, for example, of the incident of March 2, 1846, when Forrest or one of his adherents hissed Macready—surely one of the notabilia of the Edinburgh stage. Miss Helen Faucit's "Antigone," which so enraptured De Quincey, passes unnoticed, and the single performance of Shylock by "that celebrated literary character and amateur of the drama, Mr. G. H. Lewes," is recorded without a word of contemporary criticism, though some notice of it must surely have been discoverable. It is not in the nature of things that a work of such compass should be free from errors and omissions. Whatever its faults, Mr. Dibdin's book is certainly by far the best history in existence of any provincial theatre. It is to be hoped that he may find imitators in such important centres as Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Bristol.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WORK FOR "THE NEW INQUISITION."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—The malpractices of the Metropolitan Board of Works and the sweating in the East-end inquiries have startled the people, but these would be put in the shade entirely if a Commission were appointed to inquire into the licensing system in England. A few years ago one gentleman in Poole, Dorset, made himself conspicuous by showing the state of things in many of the houses in his town, and if an inspector were to visit other towns in the same county on the coast the revelation would be astounding. In the town to which I refer, you may constantly see the policemen on duty walking into the public-houses and drinking intoxicants, and at night, *long after the hour for closing*, you may see groups of seven or eight coming out of these licensed houses, and sometimes wretched women, very frequently the worse for drink. Should this state of things be permitted? Inspectors are appointed to see that the Factory Act is carried out. Why not inspectors to see that the licensed victuallers do not evade the law?—Yours faithfully,

August 7. A LOVER OF LAW AND ORDER.

THE WIDENING OF THE SOUTHERN END OF ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—A few days since a letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette* instanced facts making strong reasons against longer endurance of the present narrow neck of the much-used thoroughfare from Trafalgar-square to the north, and hitherto I have seen no suggestion how to meet the need of infringing upon the handsome structure erected by Gibbs—save one, proposing to remove that much of the pediment in front which advances beyond the pair of columns nearest to the body of the church, making thus this western peristyle of but half its original breadth: this would certainly be a change to which nothing but sheer necessity should reconcile us. One day this week I was examining the position, and an alternative scheme presented itself, which I beg space in your journal to lay before the public. It is that the steps on the western face of the church should be altogether removed, the side ones being left with an outer parapet, which should be the continuation of the vertical drop formed immediately in front of the outermost row of pillars as they now stand; it would be like the podium of the pediment at the National Gallery, with the not objectionable difference that at one end—the northern—the slope in the ground would gradually reduce its height above the street. This removal of the steps would leave a pavement as wide as is the present towards the west, and a space for the road would be gained of not less than twenty feet, which would meet all requirements without tampering with any of the proportions of the architect's design.—I am, Sir, yours obdiently,

W. HOLMAN HUNT.

August 4.

A WARNING TO TRAVELLERS

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Luggage twice weighed at my urgent request and the assurance repeated that there was no error, I, Paterfamilias, recently took my seat in the train at Victoria smarting with the consciousness that I had been hustled, snubbed, and almost insulted, because I had shown some incredulousness as to the correctness of the extra charge of 19*s.* 7*d.* which I had just paid. I could not help calculating, during the weary hours which we spent in dawdling belated along the fifty miles or so over which I was travelling, that if every other party was taxed as I had been the aristocratic company of which I was the victim would reap a harvest of many hundreds of pounds during the season—a harvest far greater than that which would have been gathered in by a band of brigands in Calabria in the days of Bomba. When I reached my destination I insisted on having my luggage weighed a third time, when it was found that 40 lb. more than its real weight was entered on the ticket. The company's servants weighed it, then a fourth time for their own delectation, but without altering the result. My argument that I had a right to 12 lb. more allowance than had been conceded me at Victoria was also admitted. I received at once 2*s.* 2*d.* and an apology. But at what a cost had I succeeded! I had lost time, and, I must admit, a good deal of my temper. It was a case of "Væ victori." My experience, however, may serve as a warning to others, even, I hope, to ladies. The company was the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway; my destination, what ought to be, if properly served by a cheap and punctual train service, the Queen of British watering places—namely, Brighton.—I am, yours, &c.,

W. WALTER EDWARDS.

August 7.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The true character of the *Times* Relief Bill was finally stamped upon it yesterday, by the fate which Mr. Labouchere's new clause met with. The Government were not in an altogether uncompromising mood; the longing for the holidays made them inclined to save time by concessions here and there. But on Mr. Labouchere's proposal not to give the *Times* a bill of indemnity, Ministers stood firm to the side of Mr. Smith's old friend Mr. Walter—just as they did on every other amendment which would have removed the advantages at which the *Times* is to be placed in the inquiry. Of course they did. The Bill is a Bill for the Relief of the *Times*.

The *Times* tries to score a point against Mr. Morley this morning by saying—through an anonymous correspondent—that "neither the *Standard*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Daily News*, nor the *Pall Mall Gazette* took the smallest notice or gave any report of Mr. J. E. Redmond's explanation of his Manchester speech when that explanation was first tendered to the House of Commons on May 18, 1882." But why should the *Pall Mall Gazette* or the others have taken any notice of the matter? It was not any of them that made the charge which Mr. Redmond denied, but the *Times*. The journal which makes an accusation is the one which should publish the refutation. If A unjustly defames B, is he to be held exempt from apologizing because C, who did not defame B, does not apologize?

The extraordinary turn taken by the evidence at the Ridley inquest yesterday shows amongst other things how powerful a weapon is the privilege of a priest. The Rev. Mr. Murphy, when badgered by Mr. Ronan, went just as far as he chose to go, and when he did not choose to go any further fell back on the inviolability of the confessional. Counsel will in future be somewhat chary, we imagine, of cross-examining clerical witnesses in courts which hold that "there is privilege in reference to any information obtained as a priest."

Every one who has followed the case must be glad that Sabina Tilley has been acquitted on the charge of murdering her twin infants. The poor woman's story was a very pitiful one. She has been for many months in prison, and the result of the trial yesterday was a verdict of not guilty. Sabina Tilley therefore must be held to have suffocated her babies accidentally. For this misfortune she has been prosecuted for murder, kept in gaol for months, and has narrowly escaped hanging. The magistrates who committed the poor creature for trial have a good deal to answer for.

When Mr. Carr, of the *Western Mail*, was asked at Swansea assizes yesterday whether his lawyers and fellow-defendants were respectable, he replied, "Yes, as solicitors go." But he forgot that Mr. Justice Field, who was on the bench, had been a solicitor himself Hence, when "loud laughter" arose in court at this disparaging estimate of the legal profession, the judge waxed wroth, threatened to clear the court, and denounced the remark as "a gross libel upon an honourable profession." "I have been a solicitor myself," naïvely remarked Mr. Justice Field, and therefore of course he ought to know. Poor Mr. Carr ate humble pie, and said it was a slip of the tongue. But, after all, is it not a fact that solicitors as a profession have an ethical standard of their own which justified Mr. Carr's remark?

A somewhat curious decision was pronounced yesterday by the judge in the Divorce Court, which, somewhat oddly, is not reported in any of the morning papers. Mrs. Gwynne Owen, who obtained a divorce from her husband for cruelty and adultery, was allowed £200 a year alimony and £50 a year for her child, custody of which was given to her. Now, Mr. Gwynne Owen, the guilty husband whose scandalous conduct brought about the divorce, is the well-known promoter of Transvaal gold mines, and his wife, on account of the speculative nature of his business, applied yesterday that security should be given for the due payment of the alimony. The judge refused the application, lest by granting it he should kill the goose that laid the golden eggs. The husband being a speculator must be allowed the uncontrolled use of his capital with which to continue his speculations. But surely so extensive a promoter as Mr. Gwynne Owen has no reason to thank the judge for suggesting that if he gave security for a paltry £250 a year it might so exhaust his resources as "to kill the goose that laid the golden eggs?" If so, it must not need very large assets to become a promoter of Transvaal gold mines.

The Dowager Empress of Germany does not seem, after all, to have fared so badly. The Civil List recognizes her claims adequately, even liberally. Five different palaces have been assigned her for residence, and of course they will be kept up at the State charge. The palace which she has occupied at Berlin since her marriage, remains hers. It will be her town residence. When she desires to leave the capital for a short excursion, the Villa Carlotta, at Potsdam, is at her disposal. Then she has the Schloss at Wiesbaden. There was a current report that the Empress would spend August at Homburg. The ground of the rumour is that the Old Castle there has been made over to her as a summer residence. Certainly in no place within the dominions of Prussia would the Queen's daughter meet so many of the Queen's subjects and of her own relatives. Nor would the Empress be the first English Princess who inhabited this Castle. The Princess Elizabeth's apartments are still shown, and her garden is still called the English Garden. She was a daughter of George III. and wife of the Grand Duke. Besides these residences, the Empress has been granted the Castle of Bornstadt.

No one who has made the tour by the St. Gothard Pass, travelling from Goschenen to Andermatt, but will receive with regret the news that the famous Devil's Bridge over the Reuss has collapsed. As the drive to Andermatt up the valley of that rushing mountain stream is one of the most ruggedly beautiful in Switzerland, so the Devil's Bridge is one of the most daring of the structures with which even Swiss engineers have spanned the torrents of their native hills. It consists of a single granite arch, resting at each end on buttresses built upon the rocks around which the Reuss fumes and foams without ceasing. Some twenty feet below stands the wreck of the old bridge, moss-grown and hoary, across which it is probable the traffic will now pass. The spot is famous in history as the scene of obstinate fighting in the Napoleonic wars, in the course of which old Suwarroff and his Russians distinguished themselves in their usual dogged and heroic fashion. To the modern tourist it is chiefly notable for the gusty wind which sweeps down the valley, to the imminent peril of the traveller's headgear, and for the rare beauty of the precipitous gorge, ever resonant with the thunder of the mountain torrent.

The general effect of the report of the experts on the action of light on water colours is to establish the essential permanence of that medium. The experiments made by Dr. Russell and Captain Abney are conclusive, for the light to which they subjected their specimens was equivalent in intensity to the ordinary gallery light of centuries. The result of this test is to show that Sir J. C. Robinson was entirely wrong when he asserted that "open and continuous exhibition ruins water colours in a very few years, by the very fact of such exposure alone;" and that Mr. Ruskin was entirely right when he said (agreeing with Sir J. D. Linton) that "properly taken care of—as a well-educated man takes care of his books and furniture—a water colour drawing is safe for centuries."

This is a very satisfactory result. The essentially English art is not evanescent as the light it records, but permanent as the pleasure it imparts. And what is even more satisfactory is that the experiments explain also the exceptions which really prove the rule. For there are some colours and some combinations of colours—notably those in favour with Fielding and De Wint—which do fade under sunlight; and secondly, the combination of damp with exposure produces fading where exposure alone does not. The artists, therefore, have only to choose their colours aright, and the owners have only to preserve the drawings aright, and water-colours will—as Mr. Ruskin said—be "safe for centuries."

"Allow me," writes a correspondent, "to call attention to another matter in connection with the St. Martin's vestry. This is the appointment of a 'foreman of general works.' The duties of this officer are very onerous and very important—including the supervision of all vestry works and reporting to the surveyor of the quantities of plant required for them. The hours exacted from him are 4 A.M. to 6 P.M., *or longer if required*. The pay is 40*s*. a week. It seems to me that this is putting a premium on corruption, and I hope as a ratepayer that the vestry, who will be asked to confirm the appointment to-morrow, will insist on giving their foreman either shorter hours or longer pay."

The latest feat of episcopal wisdom is to be found in the decree of Lord A. Compton. It deals with the preaching of deacons in the diocese of Lichfield, and has just that odd mixture of sense and silliness which seems so often to characterize the utterance of Bishops when they really try to do good. No deacon will be henceforth licensed by his lordship unless he shall promise not to preach more than one sermon of his own a week. The Bishop will select certain sermon books, out of which he must *copy* and read from the MS.! This is "just on the verge of intelligence," as the Bishop of Gloucester said the other day of the conversation of a fashionable lady. To draw a hard-and-fast line for all deacons is obviously absurd: to select their sermon books for them is an indignity, and to tell them to *copy* out before reading is to dally with

dishonesty. What the Bishop should have done is to lend the weight of his authority to the reading out of good sermons, from good books, without disguise, whenever and wherever time, talent, or opportunity may have rendered it difficult or impossible for the deacon to provide a sermon of his own. If our Bishops, priests, and deacons would grasp principles instead of tinkering away at mechanical rules, the matter would soon be settled "upon the best and surest foundations." Let the clergy once feel that they don't stand in the pulpit for their own glory, but for the people's good, and they may be left a free hand to speak their own words—or any one else's—especially any one else's, if they think they are likely to do more good with them, and are not ashamed to say so.

A secret came out before the Divisional Court yesterday which affords yet one more instance of the need for Sir Algernon Borthwick's Libel Law Amendment Bill, which, we are glad to note, is now nearly out of the wood. Every one remembers the Colledge libel cases, in which a British Vice-Consul at Kertch, having been accused of piracy by a press agency, brought a score or two of actions against newspapers hunted up in the British Museum, and found innocent customers of that misinformed press agency. That pluralist plaintiff has since fallen out with his solicitor, and yesterday the quarrel came before Lord Coleridge and Mr. Justice Hawkins. Colledge, it was said, had agreed to pay his solicitor half of what he might recover in his numerous actions; and he now sought to set aside the agreement, or part of it, as "unreasonable." The solicitor, one King, had his answer ready, of course; but the court, like Alexander, "cut" the Gordian knot it was asked to untie, on the plea that the agreement not having been stamped, could not be recognized. Thus Messrs. Colledge and King will have to settle the division of the spoils between themselves; and no one will much care how they do it. But it is a pity that this agreement did not come out before one of Mr. Colledge's juries.

THE RAILWAY RACE TO EDINBURGH.

"It will interest railway men to know," writes a correspondent, "that the locomotive whose rapid run from Euston to Crewe—158 miles in two hours and fifty-eight minutes—was described in Tuesday's *Times*, and which is styled by the enthusiastic journalist 'the beautiful little Marmion,' was built no less than twenty-five years ago at Crewe by Mr. John Ramsbottom, who was then chief of the mechanical department of the North Western Railway, and is now a director of the Lancashire and Yorkshire. It is of what is commonly known as the 'Ramsbottom type,' with driving wheel 6 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and cylinders 17 by 24. It is singular that the needs of 1888 should have been anticipated in 1865, but to the unimpassioned spectator it is still more singular that companies with much experience and a dividend to earn should ever have embarked in this senseless but most expensive race to Edinburgh, in which, when all is said and done, the ultimate victory must remain with the shortest line. It is not like Sir Richard Moon's usual policy, and seems to require some further explanation."

In connection with the same subject, we subjoin the timing of the new express, and for comparison we give the log of the train last August:—

Miles.			Average Speeds.
	Euston	10.0	
			52¾
158¼	Crewe	1.0	
		1.5	
			53
209⅜	Preston (lunch)	2.3	
		2.23	
	Summit of 915 ft.		54
299½	Carlisle	4.3	
		4.8	
	Summit of 1,015 ft.		54
400½	Edinburgh	6.0	

			Speeds
	Euston .....dep.	10.0	
5½	Willesden	10.9	
		10.12	
			48¼
82¾	Rugby	11.48	
		11.53	
			47¾
158¼	Crewe	1.28	
		1.35	
			47
209⅜	Preston.....	2.40	
		3.5	
			42½
299½	Carlisle	5.12	
		5.22	
			47½
339	Beattock	6.12	
		6.15	
			42
399½	Merchistoun.....	7.41	
400½	Edinburgh...arr.	7.45	

It thus appears that the speed has been raised five miles an hour on the level half south of Preston, and *eleven* over the mountainous northern half of the journey. This apparent paradox is lessened by the consideration that north of Preston the train is lighter now than it was last year when Glasgow and Edinburgh carriages went on together to Carlisle, whereas now the Edinburgh carriages pursue their wild career alone. But allowing for this, the continuous *average* speed of 54 miles an hour from Preston to Edinburgh, over two independent summits of 1,000 feet each, remains by far the most startling part of the whole performance. The last break is the best of all, since besides being 101 miles in length, the train here mounts up (from sea level) to 1,015 feet, and again to 880, having dropped 250 feet between. The North Western is lucky in having such a partner as the Caledonian, with enterprise to undertake such speeds against such obstacles.

Up to present date the East Coast Companies announce no further struggle, so that we have the novelty of an equal time by either route. The Midland, notwithstanding it runs to Edinburgh in 23 minutes less than last year, is now an hour and three quarters behind the other two lines. This revolution has come to pass in six weeks. Keeping undisturbed the total time of 8 hours the Great Northern has just knocked another 3 minutes off its own section of the journey. The time to York is thus:—

Miles.			Speed.
	King's Cross	dep. 10.0	
			54
105⅜	Grantham.....	11.57	
		12.2	
			55
187⅞	York.....	arr. 1.32	

Without stopping to praise a line which has never deserved anything but praise, we would make one remark on this speed; it leaves the North Eastern no harder task than an average of 50½ miles per hour for the rest of the run, over a route plain by comparison with that north of Preston. Therefore bolts may yet drop from a sky at present clear.

WITH THE PASTORAL PLAYERS.

"THE KISS" IN CANNIZARO WOOD.

"THE kiss, snatch'd hasty from the sidelong maid" (Thomson, though none too felicitous in this connection) in Cannizaro Wood yesterday afternoon was a long-deferred salute. For kissing, indeed, "goes by favour"—of the weather—when it has to be done under the conditions of an open-air pastoral; and Lady Archibald Campbell and Miss Annie Schletter would never have contrived it at all had not the sun, in the very hour of fate, come gloriously to aid them. Fortunately, kisses are seldom the worse for keeping, and—well, "The Kiss" has been happily given, and everybody who saw it and heard it was charmed. "Le Baiser" is the last little comedy from the gay and graceful pen of M. Théodore de Banville. It was played once at the Théâtre Libre in December of last year, and was then taken up by the Théâtre Français, where, until very recently, Coquelin cadet and the bewitching Reichemberg were acting it to the delight of Paris. The scene is laid in a wood. Enter the fairy, Urgèle, on whom a wicked enchanter has laid a wicked spell; she is bent, wrinkled, and toothless, and at her last hour. Enter next the pretty boy Pierrot, who sees and takes pity on her. From the basket on his arm, he feeds her; but she needs something more than cake and wine to make her young again—nay, more, to save her from immediate death. "Well, what do you want, madame?" "A kiss!" "Tête-bleu! That's a little rough." But Urgèle pleads, and Pierrot, with a wry face, gives her the kiss. Hey, presto! the crone vanishes; or, rather, her rags and her white hairs fall from her, and beneath them appears a radiant fairy. The spell is broken; Urgèle is young again. The amazed Pierrot turns lover on the instant; and a love scene follows—very dainty, very witty, and, shall we say? very Frenchy. But it was French, you see, so it didn't matter. The fairy, however, is virtuous. "Well, then, I'll marry you," says Pierrot. And they are going to marry, in the fashion of (French) fairies, when, at the moment, an echo of music is wafted to the ear of Urgèle. She listens, hesitates, and resolves. A fairy must not marry a Pierrot after all. Those are the voices of her fairy sisters, calling her back to them. "Tiens! voilà ton baiser: je te le rends. Adieu," and, kissing the boy, she flies from him. Poor Pierrot sobs and sobs; and is disposed to hang himself on a convenient bough. But, *pas si bête*! he concludes at length. There are ladies in the audience much prettier than the faithless fairy; perhaps one of them would be kind enough to take her place. As for himself, he intends to live as long as M. Chevreul, and celebrate his own centenary "many of times." As for the fairy, adds Pierrot, she has gone to Heaven, of course; but the actress is still behind the scenes, and "by your leave, ladies and gentlemen, I'll bring her forward, before her paint has faded, and let her speak the tag." Which he does, and the pretty little piece is over. It was acted with remarkable spirit and humour. Lady Archibald Campbell, in the glistening garments of Pierrot, was a picture to look upon, and she played better than she has ever done before. It was her first appearance in a comic part, but she achieved it easily, lightly, and gracefully; and her by-play was quite admirable. She caught the spirit of Pierrot, and spoke the part as well as she looked it. The humorous soliloquy at the end of the piece was given so well, and with such apt and lively gesture, that it must have been intelligible whether the words were understood or not. It was a witty and a finished performance throughout. And what a charming Fairy was Miss Schletter! It is seldom indeed that an amateur speaks her lines so clearly, and with such just emphasis; seldom that an amateur moves so unconstrainedly—shows herself, in a word, so much an actress. The honours of the performance were fairly divided between Pierrot and Urgèle. There was incidental music by Paul Vidal, pleasing, but rather trivial, which was well conducted by M. Jacobi, of the Alhambra; and there was an exquisite little "Pompadour" dance by the small pupils of Mdme. Katti Lanner's school. But now comes the pity of it all! The audience, highly fashionable and highly dressed, sat hopelessly bewildered throughout. The acting was so pointed that they could not but perceive there was something to laugh at, so every now and then they laughed. But as some of the best lines failed to raise so much as a titter, it was sadly evident that not one out of ten among the spectators——

FIRST MARQUIS (*when the curtain had fallen*): Awfully good piece, I say.

SECOND MARQUIS: Awfully! Never heard anything so good in my life. (*A pause.*) I say, let's go round and ask Lady Archie what it was all about.

IN THE HOUSE LAST NIGHT.

BY A SPECTATOR.

A long night, spent over the Report stage of the Inquisition Bill.

It is true that, in order to be strictly consistent, there should be no further mention of the bill in this column, where, by inadvertence, an account of the Committee stage was closed by the premature announcement of the third reading. Alas! that was but part of the general chaos which followed on the joint appeal to the Speaker of Dr. Tanner and Mr. Bridgeman to stop them from being foully insulted by each other. What mattered a third reading more or less, or for that matter even a fourth (just as when Hook was willing to sign not only the thirty-nine Articles, but "forty, if you like"), while, for aught that was known in the pale, expectant House, insults were being wiped out in Blood at dead of night in Palace Yard?

Well, no blood was shed, and we have not done with the Inquisition Bill yet. But last night's proceedings will not modify the general wish that we had. No party, no individual, has gained in prestige in these discussions. In taking up the ungraceful position of a majority forcing upon a protesting minority a contest with weapons of its own peculiar make, the Government has compelled the Opposition to assume an almost equally unbecoming rôle: that of insisting, defying, repeating, pressing every point home, and threshing out every aspect of the case for the clear understanding of the country.

There was, however, a general tacit agreement on the Liberal side last night not to take the same latitude as has been insisted on in the past discussions. What, after all, was the use of buffeting the sphinx-like impenetrability of Mr. Smith, when he has been so carefully coached to hold his tongue? Or in driving Mr. Marionette Matthews to yet another parliamentary somersault? Or in trying to supplant by the blush of shame that more familiar hue on Mr. Goschen's cheek—the pallor of undiscriminating passion? The night was thick, hot, and heavy in the House. The subject was threshed out—or, if not, all parties were tired of it. The floating stock of liveliness was exhausted by the strain of the Bank Holiday sitting. Altogether the Session, after a tumultuous old age, was plainly tottering to its close. And the sitting was very dull. The one feature of it was the resurrection, under the guise of new clauses, of the bulk of the amendments which were boycotted the other day by the gag. "Closure in haste and Report at leisure," is the lesson the Government were taught. Those who fought and ran away have indeed had to live to fight another day. Indeed, the Government were forced to countenance the encroachment by proposing new clauses themselves.

Mr. Smith took an early opportunity of announcing that he expected to read the bill a third time before going to bed. The course of affairs soon modified this sanguine idea. There was a good deal on the paper, but the chief discussion took place over Mr. Labouchere's proposed new clause enabling civil or criminal proceedings to be taken against the printers or publishers of any libels published before the passing of the Act, notwithstanding the provisions of the bill indemnifying witnesses. He argued that it would be most unfair if the *Times* were allowed to escape from punishment if the letters were proved to be forgeries; but Mr. Matthews ridiculed the notion of requiring the *Times* to disclose its case and at the same time to remain liable to legal proceedings, and the Solicitor-General, replying to Mr. Reid, who suggested that witnesses should be indemnified from criminal responsibility and not from civil liability, remarked that in order to satisfy the public mind the whole facts with regard to the charges against the Irish members would have to be got at, and it would be impossible to do this unless witnesses were indemnified from all proceedings. Mr. Sexton and Mr. T. P. O'Connor disclaimed, on behalf of the Irish members any desire for protection either from civil or criminal responsibility, and Mr. Whitbread, in view of this repudiation, suggested that the *Times* should also waive its claim to be indemnified. On a division the clause was negatived by 191 to 120.

On Mr. Sexton's amendment requiring that no one should have to rebut any charge till it had been first backed by some evidence, Mr. Matthews made another of those naïve observations with which from time to time he loves to lay the Government open to attack. Of many (or at least, he corrected, of some) charges, the *Times* would probably produce no evidence at all! Several scathing speeches were devoted by the Irish members to this remark. We were told long ago that the Commission would not be judicial, but this glimpse into its way of procedure was rather startling. The Irish members refused to answer charges which were not backed. Sir William Harcourt hit out hard, and drew from Sir E. Clarke (who was altogether in an angry mood) a very highflying defence of the Old Bailey as a school of impartiality and statesmanship. Mr. Sexton's amendment was rejected by 178 to 109. Mr. Hunter's proposal, requiring the *Times* to furnish the Commissioners with particulars of the charges and allegations referred to in the Act, gave rise to a prolonged debate, but in the end it was rejected by 184 to 118. On the other hand, the Government assented to new clauses (1) providing for the arrest of a witness who fails to appear in answer to a summons; (2) providing for the punishment of a defaulting witness after the dissolution of the Commission; (3) providing that the Commissioners may report from time to time if they think fit.

After a very prolonged wrangle as to whether they should sit the bill out now or adjourn it, the House compromised the matter by finishing the new clauses and adjourning at a quarter to three.

The receipts on account of revenue from the 1st of April, 1888, when there was a balance of £7,647,072, to August 4, 1888, were £27,353,510, against £27,142,846 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,950,107. The net expenditure was £31,811,100, against £31,591,646 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on August 4, 1888, amounted to £1,175,429, and at the same date in 1887 to £1,285,103.

At Home and Abroad.

A meeting of two thousand Socialists held in Berlin on Tuesday night was dissolved by the police. Several persons were arrested.

Dr. Schweinfurth, the well-known African traveller, has arrived from Cairo, and intends now to settle in Berlin.

A heavy poll-tax has been imposed on Chinese immigrants to the Philippine Islands.

The Royal Yacht Squadron race for her Majesty's Cup took place yesterday off Cowes, when *Moina*, Captain Bainbridge's cutter, won.

A meat salesman was yesterday fined £20 at the Guildhall for exposing ten pieces of putrid pork for sale in the Central Meat-market.

The Tsungli Yamen having withdrawn its opposition to the navigation of the Upper Yang-tse, the provincial authorities have issued a proclamation in favour of the steamers.

Li Hung Chang has issued a proclamation forbidding the English cotton-weaving factory that has been established at Shanghai to interfere with Chinese industry.

A proposal is on foot in the House of Commons to urge the Home Secretary to appoint a Select Committee to consider whether the metropolis can be placed in a state of greater security against the contingencies of fire.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen entertained on Monday, at Dollis Hill, 350 residents of the Homes for Working Girls in London. Dr. George Macdonald, Mr. John Shrimpton, and Captain Sinclair were also present.

It is stated at the War Office that the number of militia officers who have entered as candidates for line commissions at the examination to be held next month is much in excess of the number on recent occasions.

Henry Napier, of Hindley Green, was instantly killed yesterday by a mass of rock from the roof falling on him at Norris's Hindley Field Collieries, Wigan. The deceased leaves a wife and six children.

The Oceanic steamship line between San Francisco and Auckland will be withdrawn in November, on the expiration of the existing mail contracts, the service not having proved to be self-supporting.

On the conclusion of the trial of the young woman, Sabina Tilley, at the Sussex assizes yesterday, on the charge of murdering her twin children, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

The American Senate yesterday continued the discussion of the Fisheries Treaty. Senator Sherman opposed its ratification, and expressed the opinion that within ten years Canada would be represented either in the British House of Commons or in Congress at Washington, but more probably in the latter.

The record of Bank Holiday charges at the various metropolitan police-courts reflects creditably on the behaviour of London holiday-makers. At the Mansion House Justice Room, but for a trivial case, the presiding alderman yesterday would have been entitled to the customary pair of white gloves.

A number of men hired a rowing boat at a public house abutting upon the River Don at Sheffield yesterday. One of them lost an oar, and while attempting to recover it a man named James Ridge, a brace bit filer, fell overboard into eight or nine feet of water and was drowned.

The inquest on the body of J. Willis, who is alleged to have been murdered in his garden at Dodderhill, near Droitwich, by Samuel Crowther, was concluded yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Crowther, who was committed for trial at Worcestershire assizes.

The Queen has presented Mr. Tower, of Weald Hall, Brentwood, Essex, with a pair of handsome white Cashmere goats from the Royal herd in Windsor Great Park. The herd, which now numbers about eighty goats, is stated to be descended from two goats given to her Majesty's uncle, King George IV., by Mr. Tower's grandfather in 1828.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to an invitation from the Highland Land League to visit Scotland during the recess, and inquire into the grievances of the crofters and cotters, writes:—"I regret that at my age and with my other engagements I cannot undertake a journey of inquiry, which, twenty or thirty years back, being a matter of great interest, might also have been within my power."

The Archbishop of Dublin presided yesterday at the annual meeting of the Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society, which was held at Exeter (Lower) Hall, and said that the result of the Lambeth Conference had been to vindicate the position of those engaged in the Reformed Episcopal Church movement in Spain and Portugal.

The directors of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company met in Montreal yesterday, when Sir George Stephen resigned the presidency. He will be succeeded by Mr. William C. Vanhorn, hitherto vice-president. Sir G. Stephen, who remains a director, intends to live in England, and will be chairman of the company's financial committee in this country.

At the Middlesex sessions yesterday, Charles Edwards pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a purse containing bank notes and securities, value £130, from William Gammon, who was trying to get into an omnibus near Wellington-street, Strand, and was shown to have been twice sentenced to penal servitude. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

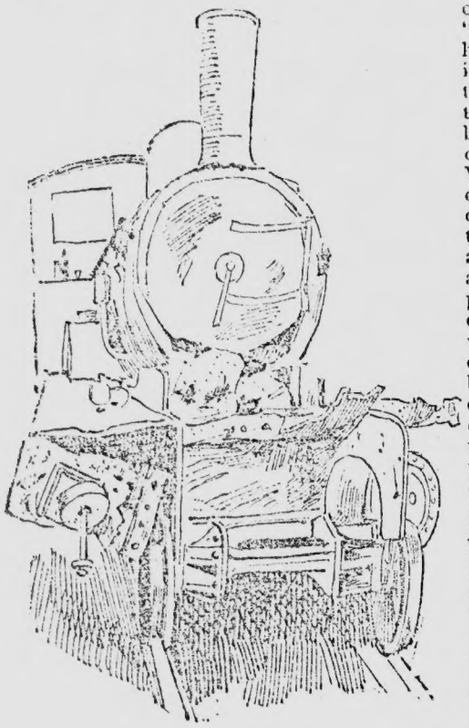
A witness at the Board of Works inquiry yesterday, Mr. Rider Cook, said several of the older members of the Board meant to seek election on the new London County Council, and he asked the Commissioners to issue an interim report which would remove certain imputations that had been cast upon them. Lord Herschell said the Commissioners would issue their first report within two months.

The Court of Appeal had before them yesterday the appeal of Sir Thomas G. F. Hesketh from a decision of the Divisional Court to the effect that the appellant was not entitled to make deduction from his income-tax for the expenditure of £16,541 on an embankment, which he averred was a necessity to protect certain lands liable to be flooded at every tide. The Appeal Court held with the court below that the embankment had made the land of value, and dismissed the appeal.

Four youths were tried by Mr. Justice Stephen, at Liverpool yesterday, for robbing with violence a charwoman named Armstrong while under the influence of drink. They dragged her into an empty house late at night at Bootle, and there assaulted her and robbed her of her money, notwithstanding her piteous appeal that it was all she possessed to buy bread for herself and daughter. The judge, after commenting on the enormity of their crime, sentenced each of them to fourteen years' penal servitude.

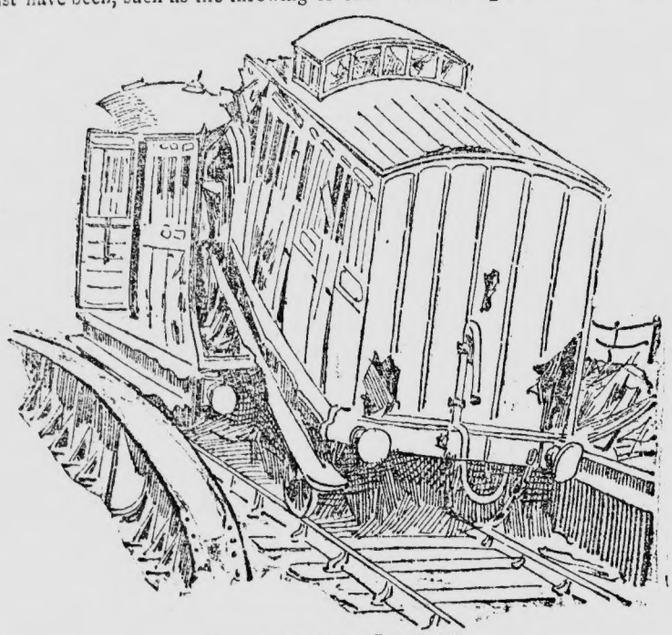
THE TERRIBLE RAILWAY COLLISION AT HAMPTON WICK

Happily, this morning's accounts show that the list of killed published yesterday was too long by the name of Mrs. Sadler, the wife of the once famous sculler. Mrs. Sadler has been seriously injured, but is not yet beyond hope of recovery. The driver Pacey, whose death we recorded yesterday, had been removed from the scene of the accident to a neighbouring hotel, the Rose and Crown, the landlady of which rendered every possible assistance. The poor fellow, though undergoing the greatest agony, remained conscious for nearly an hour, at the end of which time he died. His mother and father were present, but his wife did not arrive until his death, and the scene in the little parlour of the hotel where he was lying was most affecting.



THE LIGHT ENGINE.

The body of Jenvey was completely jammed in the "cab" of his engine, and horribly mutilated. Some idea of the extent of the damage done to the light engine will be obtained from the accompanying illustrations. When the collision occurred, the lamps in most of the compartments of the train were extinguished; and, as may be imagined, a great deal of confusion prevailed. Owing to the extraordinary manner in which the four front coaches of the train had become telescoped, it was extremely difficult to carry out the rescue work, the unfortunate people being wedged in by the débris or imprisoned between compartments; and much judgment had to be used in removing some of the massive timber lest the roof should descend upon the sufferers. It was worthy of note, however, that in more than one case the seat cushions had served to relieve the pressure. With the exception of the stoker of the passenger engine, who was taken to the mortuary, the killed were laid out in a parlour at the Rose and Crown. Several facts are mentioned which show how great the collision must have been, such as the throwing of coal from the engines a long way off.



THE TELESCOPED CARRIAGES.

When the body of the stoker who was killed was searched, a penny was found in his pocket bent almost double, whilst a blade of his pocket-knife was broken off, although the knife had been closed.

"IT WAS DYING BY INCHES."

Mr. Mandenhall, whose wife was killed, gives a graphic account of the catastrophe. He says:—"I had been down to Colnbrook to spend the day with some relatives, and was returning in company with my wife, two little children, and two nieces named Holloway, who are staying with me for a week. We all sat on one seat, with our backs to the engine. My wife had been nursing one of the little girls, but just before we got to the station the child got down, asking to be allowed to stand on the seat. Had she not done so she would almost certainly have met with the same fate as my wife. All was going well when, just as our part of the train was entering the station, I heard a sharp shrill whistle blowing and I then knew something was wrong. My little girl at the same time remarked, 'The train is coming, papa.' The next thing was the collision. The front of the carriage was forced down upon us, the lights were extinguished, and I could not move hand or foot. We screamed, and the sensation was something awful. Presently I heard the rescue party running over the top of the carriage. We must have remained helpless for nearly half an hour. It was dying by inches. At last some people got to us. They first took out the children, and then my wife, who was dead."

A BALLOON TRIP ACROSS THE METROPOLIS.

TWENTY MILES IN FORTY MINUTES.

An ascent was made at ten minutes to seven o'clock last evening with Mr. Simmons's balloon Volunteer, from the grounds of the Anglo-Danish Exhibition. In the car beneath it were seated Mr. A. Orton, the aëronaut, and a representative of the *Standard*. The grounds in front of the Alpine Railway were filled with people Once loose from the earth the Volunteer shot rapidly into the air, and was soon in a current which bore it in the direction of Hyde Park. "As soon as the obstructions in the grounds were passed," says the reporter, "Mr. Orton threw out two large paper parachutes, made after the style of 'Professor' Baldwin's. They were instantly filled with air, and they gradually descended to the earth. Soon after passing the Park the panoramic view of London which was presented to us was one which cannot easily be forgotten. The aneroid barometer at this point showed an elevation of 3,000 ft. At 6.55 we were directly in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, while the Monument and other points of interest were plainly discernible beneath us. At seven o'clock we were over London Docks, and had reached an altitude of 3,300 ft., the highest gained in the ascent. Owing to the heat of the afternoon sun the gas had attained its greatest expansive power, and as we gained the colder current condensation set in, which would have required the expenditure of an amount of ballast to counteract beyond our limited means. As we wound around the river Greenwich was in full view ahead, and we soon made out Stepney, still maintaining our highest elevation. As we passed the South Docks we had dropped to 2,000 ft. We passed over Millwall Docks at 7.7, and from this point the mark of the recent floods was plainly visible in inundated roads and fields. Victoria and Albert Docks bore a deserted look, and we soon reached Becton Gas Works, 1,600 ft. beneath us. At 7.14 we passed the powder magazine, and were but 1,200 ft. above sea level. The Halfway House was passed at 7.20, and here for the first time Mr. Orton opened his valve, as the outlook ahead for the descent was anything but pleasant, owing to the quantity of water upon the surface of the ground. At 7.30 we prepared to descend. The grapnel was thrown out, and after a bump or two, and a mighty effort of the large gas bag to break loose again, we were once more on *terra firma*. We had alighted in a field belonging to Mr. Blewitt, a mile and a half from the village of Rainham, having travelled fully twenty miles in forty minutes."

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S BEQUESTS.

Truth says the Emperor Frederick left a sum of about £150,000, which is invested in English securities, to the Empress for life, and then to his younger children, as she may appoint; and the trustees are the Queen, the King of the Belgians, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He bequeathed other moneys in Germany, that were at his own disposal, in the same way, and there is a special direction in his will that the Prussian Government is not to have any control over any part of this property.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears that it is practically settled that Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Lockwood, with other eminent Liberal counsel, will appear before the Special Commission for the Irish members against whom allegations have been made. The same correspondent hears on excellent authority that Lord Hartington now agrees with Mr. Balfour in attaching very little importance to the letters, and that as a matter of fact his lordship is very far indeed from being convinced of their genuineness and authenticity.

The *Freeman's Journal* says the astounding statement made by Mr. Matthews last night, suggesting that nobody will appear from the *Times* to support the allegations in "Parnellism and Crime," shows that the forgers and calumniators are in full retreat already.

MR. SPEAKER.

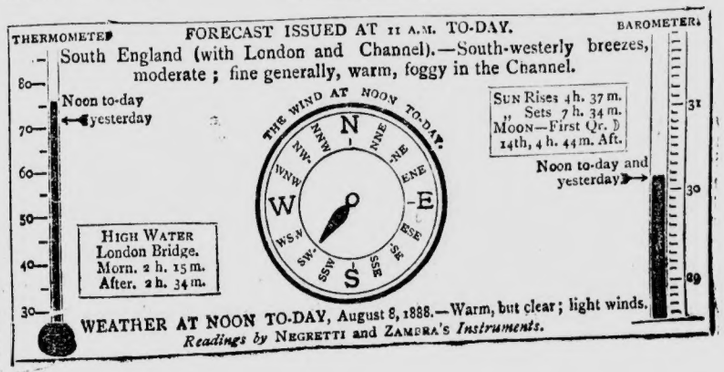
A report was current last night in the lobby, writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, that the Speaker intended to retire before the commencement of next Session. The rumour, if not entirely unfounded, is premature. Mr. Peel is going abroad after the House rises for the benefit of his health, and it is hoped that he will return sufficiently invigorated to remain in his present position for several years.

LARRY DONOVAN'S LAST LEAP.

Larry Donovan, who made himself notorious in America by his extraordinary feats of jumping from great heights, having a couple of years ago jumped from the bridge at the Niagara Falls, a distance of 200 ft., and also from the Brooklyn Bridge, met his death in the Thames about four o'clock yesterday morning, he having essayed the task of jumping from the foot-bridge beside the railway bridge at Charing Cross into the Thames, and swimming to the City side of the river without assistance. From what can be ascertained he only took off his coat before making the fatal jump into the river, which was very low at the time. He was, however, seen to rise to the surface, but after swimming a short distance he again sank. Nothing further was seen of him. Donovan was about twenty-six years of age, and came to England about fourteen months ago.

COLONEL SAUNDERSON AND SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT.

Sir William Harcourt's lively attack on Colonel Saunderson has, writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, roused the wrath of the Orange champion, and it is rumoured that he has asked Sir William Harcourt for a disavowal or apology.



FOURTH EDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AN ENGLISH AND A FRENCH VESSEL IN COLLISION.

LOSS OF TWENTY-FOUR LIVES.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Intelligence received here from Valparaiso states that the city was visited by a great storm last Monday, in which an English and a French barque came into collision and sank. The crew of the English barque, seventeen in number, and seven of the crew of the French barque were drowned. Five vessels grounded and were totally wrecked. There was an enormous rainfall at the time, in which many houses and streets were damaged owing to the bursting of the dams. Two engines and three cars from Santiago went through a bridge. Two of the engineers and one of the stokers have since been missing.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE FISHERIES TREATY.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—In the course of his speech yesterday during the debate in the Senate on the Fisheries Treaty, Mr. Sherman declared that he had no sympathy with Anglophobia, or with the abusers of England, which he regarded as the greatest element of civilization in modern historp, nor did he wish the United States to be involved in a contest with any foreign Power. The section of the treaty allowing the free import of Canadian fish and the surrender of the American right of the States to levy taxes on imports was in the speaker's opinion an insult to the United States. There was not in the history of diplomacy, he said, an example of so one-sided a treaty between two powerful nations. The section was a Siamese twin to Mr. Mills's Tariff Bill, and the two ought to be considered together. If the treaty were rejected matters would stand as in 1886, and if the President moderately exercised his power of retaliation there would be no trouble. Whenever England or her dependencies excluded American fishermen from their ports, the President should act similarly towards Canadians in American ports.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE IMPERIAL MEETING.

BERLIN, August 8.—The *National Zeitung* to-day states that Prince Bismarck has expressed himself extremely satisfied with the result of the interview between the Emperor William and the Tzar. The journal adds that the positive outcome of the meeting is the establishment of relations of mutual confidence between the rulers of the two Empires, whereby, so far as human calculation goes, a period of tranquillity and peace for years to come is inaugurated.

THE STRIKES IN FRANCE.

LYONS, August 8.—The glass workers in this city held a meeting yesterday evening, at which it was decided to commence a general strike on Saturday next, unless the heads of the firms of M. Mesmer and M. Jayet agreed to concentrate their business in one factory, so as to permit the workmen to work in batches by rotation. Should the strike take place it would probably extend to Paris and other quarters.

A STEAMER ASHORE AT SALCOMBE.

A BOAT AND SEVEN MEN MISSING.

Lloyd's agent at Salcombe telegraphed at 2.13 A.M. :—The *City of Hamburg*, steamer, of Dublin, Lamont master, from Oporto for Southampton, Deptford, and London, with 150 head of cattle and sundries, ran ashore in a fog, west of Bolt Head, at 5.30 P.M. The captain, stewardess, and four men landed at Salcombe in ship's boat at 9 P.M. The captain was badly injured in firing the second signal-gun, and his left arm has been amputated at the elbow. The lifeboat has gone off. Weather calm, but foggy ; sea smooth.

A second telegram from Salcombe, timed 3.10 A.M., states :—The *City of Hamburg* is abandoned. The lifeboat is towing in one boat with nine men. Seven men in another boat have not been found. The vessel reported to be not much damaged. She lies two miles east of Bolt Tail.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The British Medical Association at Glasgow met this morning in its various sections. The principal event was an address on medicine by Dr. G. Clifford Albutt, of Leeds, on the classification of diseases by means of comparative nosology. Every vigorous race, said the lecturer, tended constantly to expand ; to cease to expand was to retrograde. As the race was benefited by cross fertilization, so it was benefited by change of environment. Probably the populations of Asia and Africa were twenty centuries ago what they are now.

STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.—STILL NO NEWS.

Mr. Mackinnon and Sir Francis de Winton, the president and secretary respectively of the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, attended at Marlborough House yesterday, in order to give the latest news of Stanley to the Prince of Wales's secretary, who would transmit it to the Prince, who is at Osborne. His Royal Highness takes the greatest interest in Stanley, as well as in Emin Pasha. Mr. Mackinnon's news was only negative, though the cheery president, who gave nearly £10,000 out of his own pocket for the expedition, continues to have hopes of Stanley's success.

A FAITHFUL MINISTER.

The Rev. W. R. Bevan, the popular Paddington Wesleyan minister, has taken his farewell of the Trinity Wesleyan Chapel, Fernhead-road, Paddington, where for the last three years he has officiated as pastor. He is removed to the Hounslow circuit, as Wesleyan chaplain to her Majesty's Forces stationed there. Previous to his departure, as a token of respect, he was presented with the sum of £30 10s. and an album by the chapel mission band. The rev. gentleman recently caused rather a stir among the constituents of Sir Charles Dilke. Being invited to support Sir Charles Dilke at a bazaar which the latter was to open in a Primitive Methodist chapel in Queen's Park, Mr. Bevan did not put in an appearance, and the Sunday previously to the opening denounced in the pulpit the intended action of Sir Charles Dilke. His denunciation resulted in his being reprimanded by several political supporters of Sir C. Dilke, and the opening of a controversy in the local papers under the heading of "Sir Charles Dilke and the Devil." The rev. gentleman leaves the circuit very much regretted by his late members.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION AT A COMMUNIST'S FUNERAL

(EXCHANGE TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, August 8 (10.30 A.M.)—The funeral of Eudès, the Communist leader, is the occasion for a great revolutionary demonstration. Fifty thousand people are now assembled at the house of mourning, and thousands line the route to the cemetery. Extensive military and police precautions are being taken. The troops are confined to barracks and the cavalry are posted at the chief points on the route. The traffic is entirely suspended and all shops are closed for fear of a disturbance.

THE FIREWORKS EXPLOSION AT WANDSWORTH.

OPENING OF THE INQUEST.

An inquest on the three young women who were killed by the explosion at Cadwell's fireworks factory at Garrett's-lane, Wandsworth, on Friday, was opened before Mr. Hicks at Wandsworth Town Hall to-day. Major Cundell appeared from the Home Office, in lieu of Major Majendie ; Mr. Reid, from the Metropolitan Board of Works ; Mr. Potter, solicitor for Mr. Cundell ; and Chief Inspector Ford for the police.

A subscription has been opened in aid of the sufferers, all the girls having been the main support of their families.

IN THE DIVORCE COURT YESTERDAY.

RE GANT V. GANT.

In the Probate and Divorce Division yesterday Mr. H. B. Deane made an application in the case of Gant *v.* Gant. The petition was presented by the wife for judicial separation in March of this year. The respondent appeared in person, and the result was that the decree was made, and the wife given the custody of the children. On the order being served on the address given by the respondent, Church-court, Old Jewry, it was found that nothing was known there as to the address of Mr. Gant. The application now was that the order might be served on the respondent's father, Major Gant, and by advertisement. His lordship granted the application.

OWEN *v.* OWEN.

Mr. Deane in this case made an application that the respondent in the case might give security for the two sums he was ordered to pay to the petitioner as maintenance—namely, £200 per annum for herself and £50 for her youngest child. Mr. Searle opposed the application. Mr. Deane asked that security might be given, as Mr. Owen was a speculator. Sir J. Hannen said that appeared to be his business, and it was not desired, he supposed, to kill the goose that laid the golden eggs. Mr. Deane was afraid that their goose might be killed, and there was a desire that they should not be left out in the cold without security. His lordship declined to vary the Registrar's report on the ground that Mr. Owen, when the order was made, was allowed the use of his capital. The Registrar's report would therefore be confirmed.

BOMBARDMENT OF SCARBOROUGH.

The fleet which yesterday morning bombarded Aberdeen, and in the afternoon shelled Leith and Edinburgh, proceeded last night further up the Firth of Forth, and with three shots demolished the Forth Bridge. The ships then turned tail and left the Forth for the east coast of England. An Edinburgh newspaper twits the Lord High Admiral with gallivanting among the Shetland lighthouses while the enemy was capturing the Scottish capital, suggesting that he deserved to have been captured and brought in chains to Edinburgh.

This morning a battle ship, name unknown, belonging to the offensive squadron, bombarded Scarborough. She fired five rounds, and then proceeded south. There were 600 artillery volunteers under arms on the Castle-hill, where there are also several heavy guns, but no response was made from the battery. The coastguard signalled to the warship, but there was no response, and Scarborough is supposed to be partially bombarded.

NONE UNDER 100 YEARS.

The woman Mary Long, who died the other day at Birtley, by Tyneside, at the age of 110 years, is reported to have left a sister aged 104, and a brother died a few months ago aged 100 years. The two deceased were blind, and so is the surviving sister.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT BETHNAL GREEN.

John Holland, aged twenty-eight, a bricklayer, was attacked by three men and stabbed in the abdomen this morning between twelve and one o'clock, in the Bethnal-green-road, Bethnal-green. Holland was removed to the London Hospital, where he remains in a critical condition. Two of his assailants are in custody.

MISS HELEN FAUCIT.

Lady Martin (Miss Helen Faucit), whose health is now greatly improved, has consented to give a Shakspearian reading in the Assembly Hall, Llangollen, on Thursday, August 23, in aid of the public library, of which Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B., is president. Her ladyship has not appeared in public for nine years, when she filled the rôle of heroine in a play performed on behalf of the sufferers connected with the Glasgow Bank failure.

Lord Salisbury's visit to Royat is said to be undertaken in the interests, not of his own health, but of that of one of his family.

Mr. Bright, who is now convalescent, intends to leave Rochdale next week for Llandudno, where he will remain for a month.

Peerages are, it is said, to be conferred upon Sir John Savile and Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff.

A dense fog prevails in the Channel to-day. A steamer is ashore off East Dover. Her name is unknown.

Mr. Biggar, M.P., has received £1,000 for the Irish Parliamentary Fund from the Rev. Charles O'Reilly, treasurer to the Irish National League of America.

The remains of Lord Douglas Gordon are to be removed from Piccadilly to Orton Longueville, near Peterborough, this morning, preparatory to interment in the family vault of the Marquis of Huntly in the parish church.

It is announced in last night's *Gazette* that the Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-General Edward Newdegate Newdigate, C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

A tea merchant's commercial traveller, Mr. James Rafferty, aged forty years, while suffering from extreme neuralgic pains, brought on by catching cold during the continuous wet weather, on Thursday night took an overdose of laudanum, and died on Saturday, without having regained consciousness in the interval. A verdict of death from misadventure was returned by a coroner's jury to-day.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY AT PETERBOROUGH.

A RICHLY-ORNAMENTED SAXON SLAB.

Dean Perowne writes to the *Times*:—In the course of the excavations necessary for underpinning the interior of the north transept of Peterborough Cathedral an interesting discovery has been made. Close to the western wall of the transept the workmen came upon a richly ornamented Saxon slab, covering a grave, and evidently still lying in its original position. It is of the date, no doubt, of the second Saxon church—that in which Hereward was knighted—of which considerable remains were discovered a short time since after taking down and rebuilding the central tower. The slab must mark the grave of a layman, for the burying-place of the monks was on the south side of the building, where a Saxon cloister may have stood, just as the Norman cloister did afterwards. The slab is thus described:—

The surface of the slab is about 1 ft. 6 in. below the level of the late floor, which, in its turn, was about 5 in. above the Norman floor. The length of the slab remaining is about 5ft. 3in. with a top width of 1 ft. 10½ in. and a bottom of 1 ft. 6 in. The surface is completely covered with the richest Saxon interlacing ornament, forming a design of a central band of ornament about 5 in. wide, crossed at right angles by rather wider strips of ornament. Three of these are uninjured; the fourth, at the top, was almost entirely destroyed when the present transept was built by William de Waterville. The design was originally, therefore, a fourfold cross. Each of these crosses is outlined with a double roll border, the inner one being twisted work. There is thus left between the borders of the cross arms three oblong spaces on each side between the broad central strip and the outer edge of the slab. Three of these are filled in with finer interlacing work, two with star crosses, and one is plain, having been left unfinished.

"The slab," says Dean Perowne, "is probably the most beautiful specimen of Saxon ornamental work of the kind that has come to light."

REPORTS OF CRICKET MATCHES.

SURREY v. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

On Monday at the Oval Surrey completed a first innings of 122, and Notts had lost three wickets in scoring 58 runs. On continuing yesterday morning the Notts men were not disposed of until their total reached 138, or 16 runs to the good. Surrey then completed their second innings for 147. Notts was thus left with 132 runs to get to win. In the last hour, however, Lohmann and Beaumont bowled with such effect that six of the best Notts batsmen were disposed of for 20 runs. Towards the close Flowers hit out with desperate determination, and mainly by his efforts the score was 39 for six wickets at the drawing of stumps.

The third day's play opened at the Oval at 11.5 this morning. The weather was again magnificently fine, but the attendance was very meagre. Notts continued their overnight innings, Flowers (not out, 25) and Richardson (not out, 2), receiving the bowling of Beaumont (Gas Works end) and Lohmann. Flowers was clean bowled by Beaumont for 25—40 for seven. Sherwin followed, and put Lohmann in the slips for 3, but two balls later saw Richardson bowled by Lohmann for 4—44 for eight. Brown came next, and six runs were put on when Sherwin was caught by W. W. Read off Beaumont for 7—52 for 9. Briggs followed, but was soon dismissed, for after putting 1 on he was easily caught in the slips by Henderson off Lohmann for 1, and the innings closed for 53, thus leaving Surrey the winners by 78 runs.

SURREY.—First Innings.

Abel, c Brown, b Richardson	24	Henderson, c Flowers, b Attewell	29
Shuter, b Flowers	24	Wood, b Flowers	12
Lohmann, c Gunn, b Flowers	10	Beaumont, not out	2
W. W. Read, b Richardson	0	Bowley, b Flowers	0
Key, c Barnes, b Richardson	0	Total	122
Read, c and b Richardson	6		
M. P. Bowden, c Sherwin, b Flowers	15		

SURREY.—Second Innings.

Abel, b Briggs	5	Wood, c Flowers, b Richardson	6
Shuter, l b w, b Richardson	42	Bowden, b Richardson	14
M. Read, b Barnes	26	Beaumont, not out	1
W. W. Read, b Flowers	15	Bowley, b Attewell	3
Lohmann, c Richardson, b Attewell	3	Extras	5
Key, b Attewell	20	Total	147
Henderson, c and b Attewell	7		

NOTTS.—First Innings.

Scotton, b Beaumont	9	Richardson, b Beaumont	8
Gunn, b Beaumont	11	Briggs, b Beaumont	0
Barnes, b Lohmann	7	Brown, c Lohmann, b M. Read	3
Flowers, c Wood, b Lohmann	21	Sherwin, not out	1
Attewell, c Lohmann, b Bowley	16	Extras	8
Daft, b Lohmann	39	Total	138
Shacklock, b Read	19		

NOTTS.—Second Innings.

Scotton, c Lohmann, b Beaumont	9	Richardson, b Lohmann	4
Gunn, b Lohmann	0	Sherwin, c W. W. Read, b Beaumont	7
Barnes, c Wood, b Beaumont	0	Briggs, c Henderson, b Lohmann	1
H. B. Daft, hit wkt, b Beaumont	4	Brown, not out	4
Attewell, b Lohmann	0	Extras	7
Shacklock, b Lohmann	0	Total	53
Flowers, b Beaumont	25		

THE AUSTRALIANS v. KENT.—THE CANTERBURY WEEK.

Yesterday there was a most brilliant attendance, and the famous St. Lawrence ground at Canterbury looked its best. 7,159 persons passed through the turnstile, but with subscribers and others there must have been quite 10,000 people on the ground. The close of Monday's play gave every prospect of an interesting match, the Australians being 15 runs ahead with ten wickets to fall. The scores of the previous day were—Australians, first innings, 116; second innings, 6 (with no wicket down). Kent, first innings, 107. Yesterday up to a certain point Kent looked like making a very bold bid for victory. When play was resumed to-day at Canterbury a short time sufficed to finish the match, as Kent only carried their innings to 80, the Australians winning by 81 runs.

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

A. C. Bannerman, b Wright	0	J. M. C. Blackham, b A. Hearne	4
P. S. M'Donnell, b Wright	23	J. Lyons, b A. Hearne	3
H. Trott, b Wright	18	J. Worrall, b Wright	4
G. J. Bonnor, c Kemp, b A Hearne	6	J. J. Ferris, b A. Hearne	1
S. P. Jones, not out	24	Extras	3
C. T. B. Turner, c A. Hearne, b Wright	12	Total	116
J. D. Edwards, l b w, b Wright	18		

AUSTRALIANS.—Second Innings.

Ferris, c Patterson, b Alec Hearne	3	Trott, l b w, b Martin	22
Bannerman, c F. Hearne, b A. Hearne	4	Turner, c Fox, b Martin	12
Bonnor, c Marchant, b Martin	43	Worrall, b G. Hearne	15
Edwards, c Kemp, b Martin	33	Lyons, not out	22
Jones, c and b G. Hearne	0	Extras	3
M'Donnell, c Kemp, b Wright	8	Total	152
Blackham, st Kemp, b Martin	0		

KENT.—First Innings.

W. Rashleigh, b Ferris	5	C. J. M. Fox, c M'Donnell, b Ferris	21
F. Hearne, b Turner	8	M. C. Kemp, b Turner	5
W. H. Patterson, c Trott, b Ferris	14	Wright, not out	0
Alec Hearne, b Worrall	6	Martin, b Turner	2
George Hearne, b Ferris	4	Extras	1
L. Wilson, l b w, b Ferris	0	Total	107
F. Marchant, b Turner	41		

KENT.—Second Innings.

F. Hearne, c Bannerman, b Ferris	7	Rashleigh, b Turner	17
W. H. Patterson, c Trott, b Turner	2	Martin, b Turner	1
C. J. Fox, c Bannerman, b Ferris	11	Wright, not out	7
G. Hearne, c Blackham, b Ferris	13	Extras	10
L. Wilson, l b w, b Turner	12	Total	80
F. Marchant, c Bannerman, b Ferris	0		
Kemp, b Turner	0		

GLOUCESTERSHIRE v. SUSSEX.

Yesterday at Clifton at one time it looked as if Gloucestershire was to have an easy win, but owing to the batting of Messrs. Newham (98) and J. Hide (68) Sussex left off with only 1 run to the bad, the score now being:—Gloucestershire, 328 in their first innings; Sussex, 130 first innings, and 197 for the loss of four wickets in the second.

YORKSHIRE v. MIDDLESEX.

At Sheffield yesterday Middlesex, wanting 138 to win, obtained 84 of them for the loss of three wickets before time was called, and they now only require 54, with seven wickets to fall. Score:—Yorkshire, 113 and 122; Middlesex, 98 and 84 for three wickets.

This morning Middlesex won by six wickets.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

STOCK MARKETS QUIET.—ATTENTION OCCUPIED WITH THE SETTLEMENT.

Rates in the Money Market remain very firm. There is only a small demand for money, except in connection with the Stock Exchange, and the rate for loans for the day is no more than ¾ per cent. For advances on securities with a margin borrowers are generally able to obtain what they require at about 2½ per cent. for the fortnight, but in some cases a higher rate than that is paid. There is a fair number of bills offering in the discount market, and the quotation for three months' bank paper is now 2¼ to 2⅜ per cent., with little disposition on the part of operators to do business at the lower figure. There is less apprehension with regard to shipments of gold to South America from the market, as it is understood that a large amount if not the whole sum required will be obtained in Paris.

Little fresh business has been entered into on the Stock Exchange, and the movements in prices are largely due to the state of the account. Carrying over rates are in most departments somewhat higher than a fortnight ago, the new account being for nineteen days. Consols are neglected and unchanged, while in the Home Railway market, except for a slight inquiry for South Eastern Deferred and some selling of Sheffield Deferred, scarcely anything has been done. Carrying-over rates are generally about 1-16 higher, and in the case of North British there is an advance of ⅛, operators for the rise having to pay ¼ to ⅜ contango for permission to postpone payment for a fortnight. Foreign Government Bonds are dull and featureless. The charge against operators for the fall in Russian 1873 Bonds has quite disappeared, and has been replaced by a contango rate of ½ to 1½. Hungarian Rentes, too, are not so scarce, and there is an increased rate on Portuguese. American Railroads are fairly steady, and there is no movement of special importance. The price of Northern Pacific Preference was sent out by the Exchange Telegraph Company at the opening as 58 to ½, instead of 59 to ½. The general rate in this department is 3 to 4 per cent. Grand Trunk stocks are carried over on about the same terms as at the last settlement, but rates on Mexican Railway issues are harder.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Great Northern A ½, Chatham Preference ½, the Ordinary ⅛, South Eastern Deferred ⅜, North British ¼, Great Eastern and North Eastern ⅛. *Lower*: Sheffield Deferred ½, and District ¼.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Egyptian State Domain ¼, the Unified 1-16, and Hungarian Gold ⅛. *Declined*: French Three and Four and a Half per Cents., Greek 1881, and Argentine Hard Dollars ¼, Mexican ⅛, Peruvian 1870 and 1872, Portuguese, Russian 1873, Spanish Four per Cents., and Turkish Groups 3 and 4 1-16.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Erie shares ½, the Second Mortgage ¼, Union Pacific ⅜, Central Pacific, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, Oregon and California Preference, Philadelphia and Reading shares, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ½. *Fallen*: Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Wabash Mortgage ¼, Denver Ordinary, New York Central, Northern Pacific Preference, and Pennsylvania shares ½.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Mexican First Preference ⅝, the Ordinary ⅜, the Second Preference ¼, Grand Trunk Third Preference ¼, and South Austrian shares 3-16.

Anglo-American Telegraph Ordinary and Preference are up ½, Direct U.S. Cable ¼, Kimberley Central Diamond ½, Suez Canal ¼, and Hudson's Bay ⅛, but De Beers Diamond shares are down ⅜.

Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham, and Co. will receive subscriptions for £475,000 sterling Five per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures of the Bengal Presidency Bettiah Raj Sterling Loan of £100 each to bearer, to be secured by a first mortgage on the Bettiah Hereditary Domains. The price of issue is £98½ per cent. The bonds will be redeemable in London in thirty seven years, by a cumulative sinking fund, with annual drawings, and interest will be payable half-yearly, on 1st January and 1st July.

The number of messages passing over the lines of the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company during the month of July was 3,850, estimated to produce £3,100, against 3,220 messages, producing £2,107, in the corresponding month of last year. The traffic receipts for the month of April, estimated at £3,700, realized £3,795.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet, with a fair demand. Probable sales, 10,000 bales or more. Prices on the spot steady, futures being one point up.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton (Ordinary)	138	40	London and County	85½ 7⅛
Consols	100⅛	⅜	Do. A	124	¼	Union of London	38 ⅝
New Consols 2¾	99⅜	⅛	Chatham (Ordinary)	21¼	2	London and West.	65½ 5½
Reduced 3 p. c.	101	⅛	Do. Preference	101¼	⅜	London Joint Stock	38 ⅝
Local Loan Stock	103¼	⅜	North Western	170 6	⅝	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	40½ 3¼
New 2¾ per. Cent.	99	⅛	South Western	138 9		Stand. Bk. S. Afric.	46½ 7⅛
India 3½ per Cent.	105¾	6¼	Manchester & Shef.	67 9		MINES.	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rus.	63¼	70	Do. A	34¼	5¼	Indian Consolidated	5-16 7-16
Egyptian Guar.	102	⅛	Met. Consolidated	75	¼	Mysore shares	3 ¼
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	113	⅝	Do. Land Stock	71	2	Oregonus	1⅛ ⅛
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip.	103¼	4	Do. District	34¼	5¼	Cape Copper	3⅝ ⅜
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	109¼	10¼	Midland	132⅜	⅞	Namaqua	3 ¼
Liverpool	110¼	11¼	North British	114⅜	13⅛	Mason and Barry	9 3 16 5 16
FOREIGN STOCKS.			North Eastern	157¼	8	Rio Tinto	20 1 16 3 16
Argentine 6 p. c.	103	5	North Stafford	107	9	Montana Z/t shares	1 7-16 9-16
Do. Hard Dols	70	⅛	South Eastern	127	9	De Beers	26⅛ ⅜
Do. Treasury	67⅛	8¼	Do. Deferred	104⅜	5⅛	Kimberley Cent.	30¼ 1
Austrian Gold	99	2	FOREIGN RAILWAYS.			TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.	
Do. Silver	66	8	Canada Pacific	59⅛	⅜	Anglo-American	⅞ 3
Brazilian 1875	102½	3½	Can. Pacific Shares	87	¼	Do. Pref.	68 70
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	102	4	Chic. Mil. and St. P.	75¼	6	Direct Unit. States	9¼ ¼
Do. Cedulas	63	½	Denver & R. Grande	19⅜	⅛	Eastern	12⅜ ⅜
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1835	100	2	Do. Pref.	49¾	50¼	Ditto Extension	12¼ 13
Costa Rica A	88	9	Illinois Shares	125	6	United Telephone	13½ ⅜
Do. B	87	3	Lake Shore	99¼	⅛	Globe Teleg. Trust	0¼ 7
Egypt. State Dom.	101¼	2¼	Ohio & Mississippi	24½	5	TRAMWAYS, ETC.	
Do. Unified	83⅜	4	Louis. and Nash	63⅛	⅝	London Gen. Om.	210 15
Do. Preference	102	¼	Mex. Cen. Bonds	63¼	9	London Street	13 14
Do. Daira Sanien	79	¼	Do. Nat "A"	61	2	London Tramway	14 15
French 3 p.c. Rnts.	82	½	Miss. Kan. & Texas	15	⅛	North Metropolitan	18½ 19
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts.	104¾	5¼	N. Y. Cen. Shares	110	½	WATERWORKS.	
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	73½	4	New York Ontario	16⅞	17⅛	Chelsea Waterworks	251 6
Hung. Gold Rentes	82¾	½	Erie Shares	28⅛	¾	East London	195 200
Italian	94⅞	5⅛	Do. Sec. Mort	100¾	1¼	Grand Junction	123 3
Mexican Converted	33⅜	9⅝	Norfolk & West. Pre	52⅜	⅝	Kent	270 5
Peruvian 5 p.c. 72	13¾	14	N. Y. P. & O. 1st Mr	58¼	½	Lambeth	257 62
Do. 6 p.c.	15¼	½	North. Pacific Pref.	59	½	New River, New	343 8
Portuguese	64½	¾	Pennsylvania Sh.	55⅛	6	S'thwrk. & Vauxhall	161 6
Russian 1873	97⅜	⅜	Philand Read. Sh.	35¾	4	W. Middlesex	264 9
Spanish 4 p. c.	72 3 16	5 16	Union Pacific Shares	62¼	½	GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.	
Turkish 1854	23¼	4½	Wabash Preferred	26¼	7	Gaslight & Coke A	232 7
Group 1	14¼	15	Do. Gen. Mort	44½	5	Imp. Continental	205 8
Group 2	24 9 16	11 16	Grand Trunk Sh	10 1 16	3 16	South Metropolitan	315 20
Groups 3 and 4	85¾	6¼	Do. First Pref	59	¾	Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd)	3 ½
4½ p. c. 1871	96	½	Do. Second Pref.	40½	1	MISCELLANEOUS.	
5 p. c. Defence	82	3	Do. Third Pref.	22⅞	3⅛	Allsopp	9⅜ ⅝
5 p. c. Priority	72¼	½	Do. Guaranteed	67	½	Guinness and Co	312½ 15
Uruguay Unified	97⅛	⅜	Mexican Ordinary	46¼	½	Hotchkiss	10¼ ½
Virginia Funded	43	4	Do First Pref	119⅜	⅝	Bryant and May	13 ¼
U.S. 4½ p.c.	109	½	Ob. do. 2nd Pref	78½	9	Spratt's Patent	10¼ ½
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Lombardo-Venetian	8½	⅜	P. and O. Steam	62 4
Caledonian	106	¼	Varna 3 per cent	6⅜	⅜	Royal Mail Steam	59 61
Great Eastern	67⅛	8⅛	Nitrate Railway	25¼	¾	Nat. Discount Co.	11 ½
Great Northern	117½	18½	BANKS.			Hudson's Bay	19¾ 20¼
Ditto A	100½	1½	Alliance Bank	13	½	Suez Canal	87¼ ¾
Great Western	146⅜	⅜	City Bank	20	1	E. & W. Ind. Dock	24 6
Hull and Barnsley	3½	1	Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼	London and St. Katharine	38 40
Lanc. and York.	118	19	Imperial Ottoman	10¼	¾		

ENGLAND AND THE PRELLER MURDER.

MAXWELL AMUSES HIMSELF PLAYING CARDS.

A telegram from St. Louis to the *Daily News* says:—Governor Morehouse returned to the capital on Sunday. After examining the application of the British Minister for the reprieve of Maxwell, he telegraphed to Messrs. Fauntleroy and Martin, of this city, the prisoner's counsel, to visit him, so as to hear what they had to say in furtherance of the British Government's request. In response to the telegram the attorneys went from St. Louis yesterday. Mr. Fauntleroy first addressed the Governor, and stated that the British Government sought for this extension of time in order that a thorough inquiry should be made into the facts. He urged that a fifty days' respite was necessary for such examination, and that justice could not suffer if it were granted. He did not think the law required Maxwell's life next Friday. He pleaded that a respite should be granted, and deemed it proper to do so out of respect for the British Government. In reply Governor Morehouse said the application of the British Government was merely a request, nothing more, and in itself was not of sufficient weight to justify any delay. He also said he was tired of trifling with this case. He did not propose to interfere unless new reasons were presented, and was not aware that there were any that could be presented. Mr. Fauntleroy informed the Governor that they would appear before him again on Wednesday to lay the new matter before him, and petition for a rehearing. Maxwell keeps up very well. He plays cards or dominoes most of his time, and seems to think that he will be granted a respite. His mother and sister visit him daily, and spend one to three hours with him.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN ZULULAND.

A Durban telegram of yesterday says:—The Government has announced that military operations are still in progress in Zululand, and that they have been delayed by stress of weather. Major M'Kean arrived in Jouma on Monday and re-established the magistracy there. Dinizulu and Undabuko, with forty or fifty companies, or about 1,500 men, are in Ceza Bush. Their women and children have returned from the Transvaal to Zululand. The Government has received from the Transvaal authorities renewed assurances of their intention to ensure strict neutrality.

THE ROYALISTS AND GENERAL BOULANGER.

The attitude of the Royalists in presence of General Boulanger's candidature at the Legislative elections in the Charente Inférieure and the Somme is rather ambiguous. Though the Royalist committee in the former department have protested strongly against Monarchists giving their votes in favour of the General, most of the Conservative journals of the department continue to support him. As to the situation in the Somme, the Royalists have decided not to bring forward a candidate. If the account of General Boulanger's visit to Saintes, published in his own organs, could be believed, writes the *Standard* correspondent, his stay there was an uninterrupted ovation. But unfortunately for his partisans such was not the case. Impartial witnesses affirm that the ovations given him were marred by a good many hostile cries, and that the crowd that pressed forward to see him was composed mainly of spectators whose devotion to Boulangism is more than doubtful. The General reached Paris yesterday, but will return to the Charente Inférieure on Friday.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. Sherman referred to the Irish question, and declared that there was a general sympathy between the people of the United States and the Irish, which he shared, and that Mr. Chamberlain was mistaken when he said that the leading men of the United States were opposed to the idea of Home Rule. Mr. Sherman continued by saying that the hope of the Irish was in the Liberal party. The great right of Home Rule had to be obtained by the consent of Parliament, and it was idle to hope for its attainment in any other way. The Irish must not, however, attempt to resort to dynamite or other unlawful processes, for wherever they made use of such means they would lose the sympathy of Americans. All that the people of the United States proposed to do in the Irish question was to express in a manly way their sympathy with the Irish in peaceable and lawful efforts to acquire Home Rule or the right to govern themselves.

FALL OF THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE AT ANDERMATT.

The celebrated Devil's Bridge at Andermatt, which spans the Reuss at a great height, fell in yesterday. This bridge is a mile and a quarter from Andermatt, and before the construction of the railway carried the traffic which went by road from the Pass of St. Gothard to the Fluelen end of the Lake of Lucerne. The river falls in a picturesque cascade a hundred feet beneath the bridge, which was often wet with the spray. The bridge was erected in 1830, and was a single arch of granite, of twenty-six feet span.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS.

The second and third rounds in the Masters' Competition in the International Chess Congress at Bradford were begun yesterday, but neither was completed. In the second round Mason *v.* Locock, Skipworth *v.* Burn, and Bardeleben *v.* Owen failed to finish the games; and in the third round the games of Mackenzie *v.* Mason, Burn *v.* Bardeleben, and Owen *v.* Lee were incomplete. Half a day will be taken to-morrow to finish these rounds. The following is the result of the rounds, so far as they were played:—Second—Hall 0, Mackenzie 1; Mortimer 0, Taubenhaus 1: Lee 1, Rumbold 0; Thorold 0, Blackburn 1; Pollock 0, Gunsberg 1; Bird 1, Weiss 0. Third—Locock 1, Mortimer 0; Taubenhaus 1, Skipworth 0; Rumbold ½, Thorold ½; Blackburn 1, Pollock 0; Gunsberg 1, Bird 0; Weiss 1, Hall 0. Play in the Amateur Championship Tournament, for which there are thirteen entries, will commence to-day.

SUCCESSFUL ROBBERY AT A RAILWAY STATION.

A daring robbery was effected during the early hours of yesterday morning on the premises of the Cornwall Railway Company, at Plymouth. The caretaker saw all secure at midnight, but when the officials arrived, shortly after nine o'clock, they found that the iron safe had been opened with a false key, which the thief had left behind him, and that nearly five hundred pounds in gold, silver, and notes, the accumulated takings of three days, including Bank Holiday, had been stolen. There is reason to believe the premises were not burglariously entered, but that the robbery was the work of some one who knew the office well, and had concealed himself within it. A Truro telegram gives the amount stolen at from £1,000 to £1,500. Some weeks ago £38 was stolen from the Falmouth bags.

HATCHARDS, BOOKSELLERS, 187, PICCADILLY, W. All the New and Standard Books, Discount 2d. in the shilling. Post orders promptly executed.

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR GAIRDNER'S ADDRESS TO THE DOCTORS.

In the course of his presidential address, delivered in the presence of a great gathering of members of the British Medical Association in Glasgow last night, Professor Gairdner, M.D., LL.D., referring to the connection between religion and science, said: "The physician of the future will be more inclined to study the Bible than hitherto. He will study it in the spirit of modern scientific freedom and of historical research, not under the influence of mere tradition and ecclesiastical authority. Thus only can the reconciliation of science and religion ever be brought about. The day of orthodoxies is over; the day of real science is only just dawning. Their whole experience was directed towards the demonstration of the enormous evils that had accrued to humanity and to the medical art from a blind reliance upon the tradition of the ages, and often upon traditions wrongly interpreted. The abuses of bloodletting, of a senseless and obstructive polypharmacy, and of innumerable so-called remedies, either inert or positively mischievous, which have had to be cleared out of the way before medical science and practice could even begin to be reasonably simple and intelligible, have been a lesson to all of us, I trust, as to the 'dead hand of medical tradition.' How can we, of all men, fail to see that the same kind of mortmain, precisely the same or similar dead scholastic orthodoxies, have locked up the living words of the New Testament, and of our Lord Jesus Christ himself, in formulas around which the dust of ages has accumulated, till the dead letter has wellnigh choked out the living and life-giving spirit of Christianity? The physician of the future will do well if he remembers always the pernicious despotism which has been exercised over his own art—though in a minor degree—by the fetters of these dead orthodoxies, and will therefore be very slow to acknowledge their claims upon him to any more than an historical regard, even in the realms of theology."

THE RECEIPTS OF THE PARIS THEATRES.

The returns relating to the receipts of the Paris theatres for the year 1887-1888 (March 1 to February 29) show that the total for the twenty-six houses classed as theatres, in contradistinction to cafés chantants, &c., was £698,187, as against £769,392 in the previous twelvemonths, showing a decrease of £71,205. The opera heads the list with receipts amounting to £116,163, and then come the Théâtre Français (£69,755), the Opéra Comique (£48,895), the Variétés (£42,650), the Châtelet and the Porte St. Martin (£38,000), the Palais Royal (£36,128), the Gymnase (£34,200), the Eden Theatre (£33,100), the Gaîté (£30,828), the Vaudeville (£26,578), and the Odéon (£24,144). None of the fourteen others made as much as £20,000, and of the four theatres which receive a subsidy from the Government, three, the Opéra, the Théâtre Français, and the Opéra Comique made less than the year before, the Opéra by £9,577, the Théâtre Français by £5,349, and the Opéra Comique by £14,047. The receipts of the fourth of these theatres, the Odéon, increased by £4,606. Authors' rights, which amounted to £79,626 for the year 1886-1887, were only £71,820 during the past season.

SHOCKING CRIME IN FRANCE.

A horrible crime has been committed near Clermont-Ferrand. A woman, in a fit of jealousy, drowned her three children. The crime originated in a quarrel with her husband. She struck him with a hatchet, and he ran out of the house, pursued by her. Enraged because he did not return home, she threw her three little children into the river, which was dragged, and their bodies were recovered. The woman has been arrested.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN ACTOR.

Mr. William Davidge, one of the best-known actors in the United States, died in Wyoming territory on his way to California yesterday. He was born on Ludgate-hill, London, April 17, 1814. His early experience of the stage was acquired in amateur theatricals. His first public appearance was in the small part of James in "The Miller's Maid," at Drury Lane Theatre in 1836. For the next fourteen years he pursued his profession in various parts of Great Britain. In 1850, says the New York correspondent of the *Daily News*, he came to this country, where he has since lived, making his first appearance as Sir Peter Teazle at the Old Broadway Theatre in this city. Since then he has supported nearly all the stage favourites of his day. During his theatrical career of over half a century he played 1,000 parts. He was an admirably trained comedian of the old school, with a fine dry humour.

MR. GLADSTONE.—In order to preserve the privacy of Hawarden Park a rule has been made for the regulation of Liberal picnickers that none are now to be admitted after the end of August. Mr. Gladstone may possibly spend a few days at Penmaenmawr next month, when the residents of that seaside place, which Mr. Gladstone has done much to popularize, will take the opportunity of making a presentation in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone's golden wedding celebration.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SILVER CASKET.—There was on view at the Birmingham Town Council meeting yesterday a handsome casket in massive silver, which has been specially manufactured to contain the roll of the honorary freedom of the borough recently conferred on Mr. Chamberlain in recognition of his public services to Birmingham and the country. The casket takes the form of a temple, and is surmounted by the figure of a fisherman, illustrative of the right hon. gentleman's Commission to Canada and the United States.

TERRIBLE STORMS IN RUSSIA.—The south of Russia has lately been visited by exceptionally severe storms. In the government of Poltava the hailstones that fell in many places were as large as hens' eggs, and did a great amount of damage to the crops. In some towns the roofs of the houses were torn off by the hail-stones, and an enormous quantity of window-panes were destroyed. In the country several people were killed and wounded while working in the fields.

THE FLOODS IN ESSEX.—Traffic is still partially suspended on the London and Tilbury Railway owing to the damage caused by the floods of last week. Trains are only running as far as Rainham, where passengers have to leave the line and travel in vans to Purfleet, where the train can be again taken. The Pitsea Extension, owing to the serious damage at East Horndon, is closed beyond Upminster. The inhabitants of Romford have resolved to ask the high sheriff to open a fund for the relief of the sufferers.

CYCLING TOURNAMENT AT BIRMINGHAM.—Fully 5,000 persons witnessed the cycling contests decided at the Aston Lower Grounds, Birmingham, yesterday, when the half-mile professional bicycle championship was won by R. Temple, of Chicago; the mile amateur bicycle handicap, by A. Christmas (200 yards start); the mile amateur tricycle handicap, by H. H. Samson, Notts Castle F.C. (25 yards start); the five miles professional safety bicycle championship, by F. W. Allard, Coventry; and the ten miles amateur scratch bicycle race, by F. F. Sharpe, of the Warstone B.C.

LIFE AND LITERATURE.

AN EVENING WITH MR. R. L. STEVENSON.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Daily Examiner* spent an interesting evening with Mr. R. L. Stevenson, just before that gentleman's departure on his yachting tour. From the correspondent's report of the interview we take the following extracts :—

UNDER GEORGE MEREDITH'S COLOURS.

"I am a true blue Meredith person," said Mr. Stevenson, "I think George Meredith out and away the greatest force in English letters, and I don't know whether it can be considered a very encouraging thing that he has now become popular or whether we should think it a very discouraging thing that he should have written so long without any encouragement whatever. It is enough, for instance, to disgust a man with the whole trade of letters that such a book as 'Rhoda Fleming' should have fallen flat; it is the strongest thing in English letters since Shakspeare died, and if Shakspeare could have read it he would have jumped and cried, 'Here's a fellow!' No other living writer of English fiction can be compared to Meredith. He is the first, and the others—are not he. There is Hardy, of course. I would give my hand to write like Hardy. I have seen sentences of his that I don't think could be bettered in any writer or in any language. Still, I serve under Meredith's colours always."

DISGUSTED WITH "THIS WHOLE STUFFY BUSINESS."

The conversation then turned on Henry James and Howells, for both of whom Mr. Stevenson expressed warm appreciation, in spite of the difference between their work and his own. Why his own books were devoted to adventure instead of to "modern life" he went on to explain as follows :—

"I confess I think I have the right to write a little for my own amusement as well as for that of the public, and you would perhaps have a difficulty in believing how absolutely contemptible to me are the whole conditions of contemporary life, this whole stuffy business of living in houses and going to offices —and, what is worse, to evening parties—and making believe that we are at peace because we have all the mortality and none of the exhilaration of war. I have long lived in the hope, though it is a somewhat fearful hope, that the whole fabric will be blown to the moon before we are many years older."

The interviewer told Mr. Stevenson how the country schoolboys in Australia put corrosive sublimate on the great hills of the "bulldog" ants, and watch the creatures run mad, heaping one upon another in the melée till there is a solid ball of ants as big as one's fist, writhing and fighting—and suggested the exhibition of this Kilkenny-cat remedy to the ignoble who dwell in new es.

HOPE FROM "THE EXPLOSIVE VICES OF MANKIND."

"The ant," replied Mr. Stevenson, "will serve to illustrate my meaning as well as another parallel. It is the only creature of any high intelligence whose destiny has been developed on this earth apart from the influence of man. To the ant man's passage is simply cataclysmal. Thus he has been able to develop himself apart—and look at the result! What has happened to our first cousins really seems to be threatening ourselves, and yet I have sufficient confidence in the explosive vices of manhood to think that before the door is shut upon the cellular prison of the ant heap we should rather fall back upon a period of almost universal warfare. It is a matter of taste—some people prefer restilence, some competition, and I, scuffling in ditches and skulking behind hedgerows."

"So it is because of the strain militant in you that you work in the milieu of 'Kidnapped' instead of that of 'Princess Casamissima,' and prefer sword play to competition as a trick of clearing the stage?"

"Possibly. Mind, if I were a man with any theory of how the world was to be made better, I should delight to write contemporary novels, and I blush to confess they would be *tendenz* novels, to use a German word that does not take English happily, but I am simply a person who is not amused and not very highly interested by the spectacle of life as it goes on usually. So I permit myself, under even painfully close restrictions, slight approximations to a life that seems to me both more healthy and more amusing."

RESPECTABILITY AS "THE DEVIL IN THE HEDGE."

The interviewer then referred to Mr. Stevenson's cruise among the South Sea Islands: this would enable him to see savages whose vices are supposed to have exploded. Mr. Stevenson replied :—

"Yes, I mean to let the yacht drift far enough from the beaten tracks to enable one to make a light book of travel—as heavy as I can make it, of course, but the probability is that it will turn out pretty light—and I want to see something of uncivilized races. I regret my ignorance of them. But please do not suppose that I go among savages, ignorant as I am, with the slightest illusion as to savage life. That inhuman Gorgon of respectability which we are inclined to suppose a creature of quite modern birth has simply been the devil in the hedge since the first moment when man took it into his head to have a conscience. In another fashion, then, respectability torments the primitive savage as it torments us. And the savage's respectability is the less odious of the two."

"I am sure I do not know. Periods of bloodshed and periods of tedium appear to follow each other. Some people have a natural taste for the tedium, which I seem to lack. As to how much I care about the bloodshed I really do not know; at least it would be a change, and at least I am very certain there are more human virtues in the act of cutting a gentleman's throat in a corner of a battlefield than in subtilizing his money through a stock exchange, leaving him to die slowly in a garret, and proceeding to a German bath with a Bright's disease, on the proceeds.

"All this is a mighty long apology for not writing contemporary novels, but I should very much deceive you if I left you to suppose that I have not several of them fully planned. The difficulty is in this: If I touch upon contemporary subjects I have no choice but to touch upon problems upon which I cannot help feeling a little bitterly, and as to which I am far from sure of the true solution."

THE PRAYER-BOOK AS A MODEL OF STYLE.

On the question of style, Mr. Stevenson explained that his "special distaste" is the use of foreign words :—"What sort of English word I use is a matter of the very slightest moment to me, so long as I can get the meaning close and so long as the word is in the key of what I am writing. This question of key is—I am afraid it is really incommunicable. A good example of a key perfectly held, perhaps as good as I can name, is the Church of England Prayer-book. There does not seem to me one word in the whole of that which is not of near æsthetic kin to all the rest."

THE ARTIST AND THE PUBLIC.

Pursuing the subject of the choice of words, the interviewer asked if Mr. Stevenson took any pains to be intelligible to the "general reader." Mr. Stevenson answered :—

"I try to write fair, square, expressive English, and to express my meaning at the moment as sharply as I can get the words to fit it. If the reader does not understand I am very sorry for him, but he will not be the least sorry for himself. The same person who is gravelled by my humble eccentricity will doubtless pretend to read Shakspeare with enlightenment; and if you want a tough vocabulary commend me to Shakspeare. Readers do not want to understand, they are perfectly pleased if they can roughly gather the drift, perhaps even when they come to a word they do not understand it gives them a certain sense of dignity, and they go about their affairs rather proud of having been studying a work above the average. But I may as well tell you frankly that whether or not the public takes any interest in me, I take, I may say brutally, none in the public. I do not believe they like my literature or have ever liked any man's literature or any man's art for any artistic quality. I do not blame them for this, I think I admire them; but it cannot be denied that it makes their opinion eternally uninteresting to the artist."

THE LIMITS OF DECENCY IN LITERATURE.

"There is another point about style and limitations," continued the interviewer, "the matter of decency. Zola says there is to him nothing obscene but what is clumsily written; that a good phrase is a good action, and that he knows no other morality in literature. And you?"

"You put me a very big question."

"A big horse takes a big fence."

"Zola's opinion is like all his other utterances, falsified by the common French implicit faith in art. Art, when all is done, is only a method; the decency or indecency is in the meaning. Now we have all been so confoundedly ill brought up, we have been so swaddled in pruriency, that I think a considerable diffidence well becomes any man of our age. Take the case of M. Zola: I am willing to believe he meant honestly when he first assailed the gates of the temple of Mrs. Grundy. And you see, for any man brought up in the nineteenth century, the secret element of pruriency grows too strong at last, and even Zola's own disciples begin to recognize in him the headmarks of that admirable character of Bunyan's, Mr. Linger-After-Last. They are crushed beneath 'La Terre.' I do not think there is any thing but what can be perfectly, becomingly, and profitably referred to and described. I only doubt very much whether we of the present day are the men to do it. And may I say that here is another reason which pushes me toward that class of work you so much deplore, the adventure story? I have not much taste for fooling around what I want to say, and when I find a subject that requires it, at least in this age, and with my own deficiencies, I grow rapidly impatient."

A GERMAN VIEW OF AN EVENING IN THE "COMMONS."

Under the heading, "A Sitting in the House of Commons," the *Germania* published recently a long account by a foreign visitor to the gallery of the House, from which we take the following extracts :—'The time passes quickly while lively speeches and replies are being made, and we take the opportunity of the dinner-hour to glance at the physiognomy of the House. The first disquieting impression is the absence of the parliamentary baldness, members sit with their heads covered, and except for the Irish felt hat, the black and grey top hat reigns supreme. Only when a member speaks he removes his hat. Altogether the interior of the House shows a strange mixture of ceremony and uncereniousness. The Speaker and the lawyers wear wigs and robes, the officials are armed with swords and adorned with knee breeches and shoes with buckles. On leaving the room members bow respectfully to the Speaker; otherwise everybody keeps his hat on his head, the first men in the country sit carelessly on the forms, thronged together like schoolboys; thus, for instance, Mr. Goschen literally was putting his feet for some time on the table of the House . . . Gladstone has finished his speech, and everybody leaves the room for dinner,' but as the interval for dinner lasts only twenty minutes, and the requirements of an English appetite cannot be satisfied in that time, *dii minorum gentium* are put up on either side to say as many disagreeable things as possible to the empty Opposition benches. The Conservative speaker had two hearers, the Liberal speaker four! We look longingly after the fortunate men who forget the sufferings of Ireland at a well-provided dinner-table, but for the gallery there is no dinner hour: our only change is that while during the last hour my neighbour has been sitting more or less on my knees, we change parts, and I sit rather more on his. The absence of a tribune is characteristic, for in France it plays a great part. There is no doubt that the absence of the tribune has an influence on the style of eloquence; if the speeches could be divided into tribune-speeches and speeches made on the speaker's own place in the House, the latter would very probably be the better. Another point of interest is the great quiet during the debates: the need of loud talk is evidently far more developed in Continental Parliaments. The custom is also laudable that speakers allow each other to finish what they have to say; half of the bitter truths or untruths which to-day were uttered in the House would have made a terrible storm at Paris. . . . The dinner speakers have finished, and now well satisfied, and with renewed valour, the deputies of the nation return. In front of the ministerial bench a large tumbler of undefinable contents has been placed—a sure sign that Mr. Balfour is going to speak. Lord Salisbury's nephew, the best-hated man in Ireland, whom Celtic speakers only mention as 'the bloody coward,' is still a young man, slender, of a regularly English type, and, far from looking 'bloody,' he appears elegant and amiable. . . . His chief theme is the sacredness of the law, of which he talks with much unction, meanwhile forgetting that he has arranged this sacred law so as to compel his opponents to silence. His speech brings him much applause, and the ministerial bench is radiant with joy. On the broad face of Mr. W. H. Smith one sunny smile chases another and the good man gives me the impression of a merry woolsack. It takes Mr. Balfour a long time to find a suitable ending but after he has found it he sits down among a hurricane of cheers and counter cheers."

In the City.

THE HYDERABAD CONCESSIONAIRES.

The gentlemen who have been so fortunate as to pocket £850,000, or its equivalent, for the Hyderabad concession—or such of them as were present at the meeting of the shareholders yesterday—had rather a warm time of it. The very free expressions used by some of the more excited speakers are not usually heard in such eminently respectable City circles. The cry of "Thieves!" and "Swindlers!" would not create much commotion on the fringe of a racecourse, but to be used in the company of men who deal in their hundreds of thousands and negotiate with princes created somewhat of a sensation. By the uproar and the interposition of the Nizam's representative, the shareholders got their way, and secured an adjournment of the meeting for a week, by which time the report of the select committee will have been published. That document we believe will not prove so colourless as the news agency epitome of the early draft.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DISTRICT RAILWAY.

The battle over the management of the District Railway and the proposed amalgamation with the Metropolitan, has ended, as such fights usually do, in a victory for the board. The directors made the most of the fact that a large proportion of the shareholders who have been agitating for amalgamation with the Metropolitan are also interested in that company, and other of the undertakings over which Sir Edward Watkin presides. This may be a mere coincidence, and is no real argument as to the merits of the case; but the City is never slow to draw inferences and to judge by motives rather than merits. No one denies that the District is in a bad case and that more amicable relationships would serve the interests of both underground lines, but a large majority of the District shareholders are apparently of the opinion that it would not be to their advantage to discuss amalgamation under the conditions proposed. They have therefore backed the board. The meeting had no effect one way or the other upon the price of District stock.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The internal revenue of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to £24,865,000, an increase of £1,097,000 on the previous year. The three main items were as follows:—

Spirits	£13,861,000	increase—	£695,000
Tobacco	6,132,000	,,	110,800
Fermented liquors	4,664,000	,,	280,000

A TOBACCO EXHIBITION AT NEW YORK.

Arrangements have been made for holding a tobacco exhibition in New York in May of next year. The report of the committee appointed to consider the advisability of holding the exhibition says: "That the propriety of such an enterprise is proven by the fact that America leads the world in all the departments of the tobacco industry; that there are over 500,000 men engaged in the industry, either as growers or manufacturers or dealers, and who in turn employ more than as many again, thereby showing a grand total of those having a monetary interest in the industry of over 1,000,000 people; that the exposition would have a marked educational influence on consumers and manufacturers alike, benefiting both classes and developing the standard of manufacturing excellence."

THE PROTECTION OF PROPERTY IN PERSIA.

Presumably, owing to the influence of Sir H. Drummond Wolff, the Shah of Persia has issued a proclamation announcing that henceforth no one should have a right to interfere arbitrarily with the life or property of any Persian, not even the Sovereign himself, for which enlightened measure her Majesty's Government have telegraphed their congratulations. It is hoped that this step may prove the commencement of an era of increased prosperity for Persia. This magnificent and awe-inspiring injunction addressed to the Veliahd, or heir apparent, will no doubt secure the enforcement of the proclamation:—"It is commanded that the Dawn of the Soul's Light, the Key of the Gates of Victory, the Light of the Eyes of the Khilafet and Kingdom, Resplendence of the Face of Sovereignty and Empire, Dear and Most Noble Son, Light of the Eyes, Muzafer-ud-Din Mirza, Veliahd of the Everlasting Kingdom of Persia, Governor-General of the Province of Azerbaijan, will execute this world-respected Imperial Firman, and any one disregarding this order will be so punished and chastised as to be the wonder of the spectators."

LENDING MONEY TO HER HUSBAND.

In Pennsylvania, according to a decision of the Supreme Court of that State, a married woman has a right to loan money to her husband and to take security therefor, or to receive payment thereof by conveyance of his property. She stands, says *Bradstreet's*, exactly in the same position as any other creditor would, and she has a right to prefer her claim as well as that of any other creditor.

COMPETITORS FOR THE AUSTRALASIAN TRADE.

A series of papers prepared by Mr. G. W. Griffin, the United States Consul in Sydney, have been published in a volume of 300 pages, under the official auspices of the New South Wales Government. The papers deal with almost every department of its commercial life, beginning with immigration and the vexed Chinese question. Looked at from the Australian point of view, the American fiscal policy does not commend itself to Mr. Griffin. "The United States," he says, "labour under many disadvantages in competing with Great Britain for the Australasian trade. The chief obstacle, however, is the want of anything like reciprocity between the two countries. There is not one of the colonies that is not anxious to trade with America, and this is especially the case with New South Wales. Its vast trade, with the exception of a small portion enjoyed by the United States and a few other countries, is monopolized by Great Britain." We are glad to know it, but if what the same authority says elsewhere is true to any extent our supremacy is seriously threatened. Mr. Griffin declares that the American locomotive is likely to supersede the English, and that American machinery and appliances for bridge building will do the same

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, and EVERY EVENING,
Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as
DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

Sole Authorized Version—Mr. Mansfield's original creation. Dramatized by kind permission of Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) now open daily from 10 to 5.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, DAVID GARRICK. 374th Performance and Last Three Nights of the Season. Preceded by, at 8.15, WHY WOMEN WEEP. Doors open 7.45.
N.B.—BETSY, the celebrated Criterion Comedy, will be reproduced, with the original cast, on SATURDAY NEXT, 11th inst.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, H. Halley, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Burton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE REFUGEES. Mr. D. Somers, Miss Agnes Miller, &c. MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2. Doors open at 1.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)

JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 145th Time. Great success. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, a New Comedy in Five Acts, by ROBERT BUCHANAN, entitled JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. Preceded, at 7.45, by a new One Act Play, entitled THE BROTHERS, by H. BYATT. Messrs. W. Rignold, C. Maude, J. S. Blythe, S. Buist, F. Gillmore, F. Grove, J. Wheatman, and Fred Thorne; Mesdames E. Johnstone, G. Homfrey, Arnold, McNeill, Harrison, Maunders, and Kate Rorke. Box office open 10 till 6.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Miss SOPHIE EYRE EVERY EVENING at 8 in MARINA, by JOHN COLEMAN. Marina, Miss Eyre; other characters by Misses Carlotta Leclercq, Enid Leslie, Lucy Buckstone, Vyse, &c.; Messrs. E. D. Ward, Herbert Waring, Julian Cross, Fred. Terry, H. Maxwell, James East, Glen Wyndham. Box Office open from 10 to 6 daily. SHE in preparation. Manager and Treasurer, Mr. Eugene C. Stafford; Manager, Mr. John Cobbe.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.)

The safest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 144th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Norreys. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GLOBE THEATRE.

(Lessees and Managers, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE and Miss EDITH WOODWORTH.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.45, BOOTLES' BABY. 81st Time. Messrs. Charles Sugden, Edmund Maurice, C. W. Garthorne, Forbes Dawson, Gilbert Farquhar, C. Kent, and Charles Collette; Mesdames Webster, Henrietta Lindley, Rose Evelyn, Maud Merrill, Minnie Terry. At 7.45, TRUE COLOURS. Messrs. Forbes Dawson, A. J. Byde; Mesdames Gilfard and Florence Grant.

PRINCE OF WALES' (late the Prince's) THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.35, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (634th Performance.)
Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, E. Weston, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, A. Christian, F. Emney, J. Le Hay, Edward Grimm, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "AMOR" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.45 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND FAIRY BALLET, "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,' arranged and produced under direction of Madame KATTI LANNER and Mr. OSCAR BARRETT, THIS and EVERY EVENING. Open air if fine, Centre Transept if Wet. The *Times* says:—"It ought to attract the public in shoals. It is the most practical realization of the beauties of the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' ever attempted." Admission daily, 1s.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.—THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Box-office open from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.—THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, until further notice Messrs. R. Barrington R. Temple, J. Wilkinson, R. Cummings, and J. G. Robertson; Mesdames G. Ulmar, M. Christo A. Cole, and S. Grey.

SAVOY.—THE MIKADO.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9, a new farcical comedy in three acts, adapted from the German of Von Moser, entitled THE ARABIAN NIGHTS, by SYDNEY GRUNDY. Mr. C. H. Hawtrey, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. Wyes, and Mr. W. S. Penley; Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Carlotta Zerbini, Miss Agnes Miller, Miss Gertrude Goetze, and Miss Lottie Venne. Box-office open 10 to 5. At 8.10 o'clock, SUNSET, by JEROME K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.—TO-NIGHT at 9.—COMEDY THEATRE.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.
SEASON 1888.
FREEMAN THOMAS' SEVENTH ANNUAL SERIES of
PROMENADE CONCERTS
will commence on
SATURDAY NEXT, August 11th.
When the following artistes will appear:—Mdme. CLARA SAMUELL, Mdme. ANTOINETTE STERLING, Mr. CHARLES BANKS, and Mr. BARRINGTON FOOTE. Mr. CARRODUS (Solo Violin), Mr. J. RADCLIFF (Solo Flute), Mr. HOWARD REYNOLDS (Solo Cornet).
GRAND ORCHESTRA of 150 PERFORMERS.
BAND of the COLDSTREAM GUARDS
Conductor ..... Mr. A. GWYLLYM CROWE.
Pianoforte Accompanist, Mr. F. Lewis Thomas.
Private Boxes from £3 3s. to 10s. 6d.; Grand Circle seats (numbered and reserved), 2s. 6d.; First Circle (numbered and reserved), 2s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, Amphitheatre, and Promenade, One Shilling.

SEASON TICKETS transferable) ONE GUINEA. BOX OFFICE will OPEN TO-MORROW (Thursday), August 9, under the direction of Mr. E. HALL. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. WALTER GOOCH.
COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

MDLLE. NIKITA and Mr. SIMS REEVES will APPEAR on MONDAY NEXT. Admission One Shilling.
COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.

IRISH EXHIBITION.
OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

IRISH EXHIBITION.—BALLOON JOURNEY to VIENNA.—The largest Balloon in the world will be despatched from the Parade Ground in front of the Grand Stand, at OLYMPIA, on MONDAY, August 13, weather being favourable, for Vienna. Passengers may book at the Offices of Mr. SIMMONDS, 35, Regent-street, W., or at OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.

IRISH EXHIBITION.
OLYMPIA, KENSINGTON.
In consequence of the great success of this Exhibition arrangements have been made to OPEN the DOORS each day at 9 A.M., and close at 11 P.M.
FOUR MILITARY BANDS.
THE DONEGAL INDUSTRIAL VILLAGE.
THE SHAM FIGHT, PARADE GROUND, AND GRAND STAND.
THE HORSE SHOW.
THE LEAPING COMPETITIONS.
THE DAIRY SHOW.
THE SHOW OF KERRY COWS, BULLS, AND HEIFERS.
THE OLD IRISH MARKET PLACE.
THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES BY FOUR MILITARY BANDS AND PIPERS AND DRUMMERS OF THE SCOTS GUARDS.
THE FINE ART DEPARTMENT AND LOAN COLLECTION.
THE ROCKS, CAVES, AND DRIPPING WELL.
THE RUINS OF BLARNEY CASTLE.
The press throughout the length and breadth of the land have unanimously pronounced this the most useful, practical, interesting, and attractive of all the Exhibitions.
ADMISSION EACH DAY ONE SHILLING.

IRISH EXHIBITION.
ROYAL IRISH THEATRE.—HERCAT, the eminent American Illusionist, Ventriloquist, and Humourist, in his marvellous invention, "The Mystery of She." Irish Humourous Sketch, Paddy's Wedding, with Irish Songs and Dances.

ANGLO-DANISH EXHIBITION AND FETE, SOUTH KENSINGTON. NEW ATTRACTIONS. The Celebrated Hayward's Bijou Orchestra. May Pole and Morris Dancers, Balloon Ascents on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. BANDS: Grenadier Guards and Lincolnshire Regiment. TABLEAUX VIVANTS, AQUATIC PERFORMANCE and Swimming Entertainment, ARCTIC MOUNTAIN RAILWAY, REAL CANADIAN TOBOGGAN SLIDE. BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS by James Pain and Sons. Admission, ONE SHILLING EVERY DAY. Open 11 A.M. to 10 P.M.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION,
WEST BROMPTON, EARL'S-COURT, AND WEST KENSINGTON
PATRON.
HIS MAJESTY the KING of ITALY.
HON. PRESIDENT.
H.R.H. the CROWN PRINCE of ITALY.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL.
JOHN R. WHITLEY, Esq.
PRESIDENT OF THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE
Col. J. T. NORTH.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF 1888.
THE EXHIBITION OF THE YEAR.
ITALIAN SCULPTURE. PAINTINGS and INDUSTRIES.
At 4.0 and 8.30 P.M. Daily, Wet or Dry.
ROME UNDER THE EMPEROR TITUS.
On the "WILD WEST" ARENA,
Magnificent reproduction of the
ROMAN COLISEUM.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
ILLUMINATED GARDEN FÊTE EVERY EVENING.
NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS and SORRENTO SINGERS DAILY.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.
ADMISSION TO THE EXHIBITION, ONE SHILLING. OPEN 11 A.M. TO 11 P.M.
VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum, Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hote.—JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

EASTBOURNE.—BURLINGTON HOTEL, centre of Grand Parade. Redecorated refurnished. Every comfort and luxury. Lift to all floors. All Public Rooms and large number of Private Sitting Rooms and Bedrooms, also Single Bed rooms, FACING THE SEA. Very moderate tariff. Address Manager.

TROSSACHS and SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.—DUNBLANE HYDROPATHIC.—Through Trains from Euston in 9½ hours—10.30 A.M. to 8.7 P.M. Starting point for the Lakes. Unrivalled centre for all the favourite excursions. Most convenient resting place *en route*. Extensive grounds. Four tennis courts, &c

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for 5s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or 9s. 9d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom 4s. 11d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union 5s. 4d. per quarter; for India and China 6s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

LOST! TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

The following placard has been extensively posted in Hastings and St. Leonards relative to the case of Gant *v.* Gant, which came before the Divorce Court yesterday:—

"Winifred Edith, aged 6½ years, dark eyes and hair, slight build, and Muriel Olive Cecile, aged 5½ years, rather fair, blue eyes, stout build, called 'Moggie'; last heard of at Miss Campbell's, 4, Wykeham-terrace, Hastings. The President of Divorce Court having judicially separated me, the undersigned, Edith Louisa Gant, from my husband, Arthur John Gant, of 2, East Ascent, St. Leonards, and given me the custody of these children;

"NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that any person who hereafter harbours, or assists to detain these children, or who shall return them to their father, or to any member of his family at East Ascent, or at Chiddingly, and who shall fail to give notice of their whereabouts to me, will be rigorously prosecuted according to law, and liable to imprisonment. "EDITH LOUISA GANT."

The facts underlying this significant advertisement are very simple. Mrs. Gant, a ladylike and attractive-looking young wife, was compelled by the brutal cruelty and besotted drunkenness of her husband to apply for a judicial separation from Arthur John Gant, late of Redhill, solicitor. It was granted, and the custody of the children granted her. But shortly afterwards the offending husband is alleged to have carried off the children, and they have not since been heard of. All attempts to obtain custody of the little girls failed owing to the impossibility of serving their father with the formal personal notice required by the court. Mrs. Gant yesterday therefore applied to the court for leave to substitute service on her husband's father, Major John Castle Gant, a wealthy man, who is believed to know his son's whereabouts, and by advertisement for the personal service required by law. Her application was at once granted. In the meantime, any one who sees the two little girls, Winifred Edith and Muriel Olive, will, it is requested, at once forward information of their whereabouts to Mrs. Gant's solicitor, Mr. H. S. Hubbard, London Joint Stock Bank Chambers, West Smithfield, E.C.

SOME RECOVERED STANZAS BY TENNYSON.

The following lines (said a correspondent of *Notes and Queries* the other day) appeared in Mr. F. A. Heath's annual "The Keepsake," edited by Miss Power (Landseer's "Lady with the Spaniels"), published by Bogue, Christmas, 1850. They are not republished in Lord Tennyson's works:—

Stanzas. By Alfred Tennyson.

What time I wasted youthful hours,
One of the shining winged powers
Show'd me vast cliffs, with crowns of towers.

As towards that gracious light I bow'd,
They seem'd high palaces and proud,
Hid now and then with sliding cloud.

He said, "The labour is not small;
Yet winds the pathway free to all:—
Take care thou dost not fear to fall!"

"Among other contributors to this volume were Lord John Manners ('Stanzas sent to a Lady, with a Ballad on the Death of Montrose'), the Hon. Julia A. Maynard, R. Monckton Milnes, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Mrs. S. C. Hall, H. F. Chorley, Barry Cornwall, W. M. Thackeray, and Albert Smith."

A POLITICIAN'S DIRGE.

[Composed expressly for the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain.]

Where may I borrow relief for my sorrow?
None are convinced, though I bluster and boast;
Nothing can shackle the Parnellite cackle;
Weep, oh, my brothers! they have me on toast.

Some are so rude as to christen me Judas;
Nicknames attend me wherever I go.
Oh! it is shocking, how people are knocking
Nails in the coffin of "Brummagem Joe."

Scarified sorely by Harcourt and Morley!
Falling as badly as Lucifer fell!
Spurned with dishonour by ruthless O'Connor!
Shown up to shame by impassive Parnell.

Proved a tide-waiter! Revealed as a traitor!
Little availeth to comfort me with,
All the emotion of good Mr. Goschen,
Aye, or the sobbing of sensible Smith,

Radicals scorning a Chamberlain's warning!
Chamberlain's eloquence greeted with groans!
People deriding a Chamberlain's chiding!
Quick, then, and bury a Chamberlain's bones.

Order a coffin to carry me off in;
Only arrange for the funeral first,
Send invitations to those in high stations;
Grave on my tombstone, "The bubble has burst."

BUDGE.

IN PRAISE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Señor Castelar contributes to *Galignani's Messenger* a protest against the refusal of the European monarchies to co-operate in the French exhibition of '89. He says:—"There is a greater difference between European society as it existed before the Revolution and such as it became after the Revolution, than between the religious mind before Christianity and after the advent of Christ. And exactly as we celebrate the night of the winter solstice when the Son of Man was born in his cradle filled with straw, so ought we to celebrate also that

night of the 4th of August in which modern man was born again, redeemed and made divine by his liberty and by his rights.

"I know of no great political state in modern times which has not originated in a revolution and which has not destroyed a legitimate government. When humanity was passing through its revolutionary stages, Switzerland, in order to constitute itself a free and independent nation, overturned the power of the Dukes of Austria; Holland treated in like manner the Dukes of Burgundy; Belgium and its Parliament drove out the Kings of Holland; England, in three revolutions, did the same with Mary, Charles, and James Stuart; Italy shook off the Papacy, although it owed the Holy See a tribute of religious veneration; Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia, and Greece denounced their Sultans. But it occurred to no one that it was proper to turn the back on the civic and national festivities of these rebellious peoples or to condemn them because they commemorated revolutions, perhaps less legitimate and more bloody than the glorious French Revolution.

"With the exception of Turkey and Russia, all European nations now possess a press, freedom of speech, universities, liberty of conscience, parliaments more or less sovereign; and when you look for the origin of all these great institutions to which we owe our redemption, you find it in the night of the 4th of August, a boundary line of time, luminous and sacred, which separates two hemispheres in history, as the equator divides the globe. To ignore that such a date is the most memorable and glorious in the development of universal liberty is tantamount to renouncing that sort of religious and sublime joint responsibility which we have in common with past generations by means of the communion of thoughts and ideas, and which raises us above the other animal species."

CHILDREN'S HOLIDAY COLONIES.

At Zurich, on August 13 and 14, an International Congress is to be held of representatives of Societies for Children's Holiday Colonies—a very popular movement on the Continent. Our "Children's Country Holidays" are somewhat different. The founder of the "Colonies" is Pastor Brion, who established them at Zurich in 1876, in close connection with the schools; and abroad school masters and mistresses very often lead and manage them. There is "whole-colonization" and part-colonization." Under the former there are included holiday colonies in country villages, the children being sometimes cheaply lodged in some out-of-the-way inn; a sojourn at the sea, or at some Kur for baths; a stay in "the hills," as Anglo-Indians would say; or boarding-out, according to our English plan. In 1884, eighty-six towns sent out these colonies. In 1886 Berlin colonized 701 children in this way. Part-colonization comprises excursions and the stay of children for a short time in some suburb, from which the country may be easily reached for walks and excursions. In 1886 there were at Berlin seven of these colonies for 360 boys, and five for 240 girls.

Pastor Brion criticises the family system. In England we urge its adoption, because the child, with good country air, learns something, too, of a country home and country pleasures. But in 1884 Pastor Brion's experience was as follows:—He settled in a country district in Switzerland some 200 persons, children and staff included. They lived in three different places. For night quarters, for games and walks, they formed five separate colonies, each with its own responsible chiefs. For meals, for songs, and for prayers, they formed one band. A teacher and his wife, with the help of two cooks and some girls, took charge of the household arrangements of the settlement. The food was better than on former occasions; the cooking was better; the children could be made more useful; and there was a saving of 30 to 40 per cent. With this he contrasts boarding-out. The children on this plan are, he says, more difficult to manage; the teacher is a better moral authority than the family, and a child may go one year into a good, another year into an unsatisfactory, family; the food is worse; in the settlement the children have a livelier, happier time; and teachers and scholars in their friendly intercourse become better acquainted.

The Zurich Conference will consider some questions, which our country holiday promoters will think too minutely scientific—for example, "May the children drink raw milk; or is it to be boiled first, or only to be heated to a certain degree of temperature?" Professor Oscar Wyss will, in reference to this, submit an analysis of the blood of children before, and three weeks after, colonization.—*Charity Organization Review.*

SUNDAY MUSIC IN THE TOWER GARDENS.

"Perhaps it is not generally known," writes an East-end correspondent, "that since the opening of the Tower-gardens free to the public, the 'H' division police band performs a selection of music in the grounds every Saturday afternoon from 5 to 7, which will continue till the end of September. The expense of this is borne by Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P. Might not this example be copied by many of our philanthropists in other of the open spaces of the metropolis?"

ARTISANS' DWELLINGS IN FRANCE.

In connection with the strikes in France, and the general movement among the working classes which they may portend, it is interesting to note some recent efforts to improve workmen's dwellings in that country. At Rouen (says M. Raffalovich, in the *Journal des Débats*) a society has been formed, with a capital of £20,000, which has erected six blocks in the centre of the town, capable of accommodating ninety-five families. At Lyons a similar society has built five blocks, accommodating sixty families. The rents are fixed at about the average rate of the several districts, but the tenants have complete sanitary arrangements and a good water supply into the bargain. In each case a director of the company visits every tenement once a week, with a view of receiving complaints and entering into kindly relations with the tenants. The companies have succeeded so far in paying 4 per cent. on the capital invested. A feature of the scheme at Lyons is that a portion of the capital was provided by the local savings bank; and it is hoped to induce similar banks at Marseilles and elsewhere to do likewise. But even so it will be a long time, says M. Raffalovich, before France can vie with England in provision of sanitary dwellings for the working classes.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

British Medical Association, Glasgow.
Lord Mayor's Banquet to Her Majesty's Ministers, Mansion House.
Photographic Club, Anderton's Hotel, 8.
Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association (Annual), St. James's Hall, 9.
Mr J. F. Hopps on "Ireland," Cable-street Mission-hall, 8.
Small Farm and Labourers' Land Company, Westminster Palace Hotel, 3.
Exhibitions, &c., Open.—Anglo-Danish South Kensington, from 11; Italian, West Brompton, from 11; Irish Exhibition, Olympia, from 9.

TO-MORROW.

British Medical Association, Glasgow.
British Chess Association—Congress at Bradford.
People's Palace—Exhibition of Paintings.
Exhibitions, &c., Open.—Anglo-Danish, South Kensington, from 11; Italian, West Brompton, from 11; Irish Exhibition Olympia, from 9.

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London (St. Pa.) dep	5 15	10 30	10 40	12 20
Glasgow (St. E.) arr	4 5	7 50	..	11 25
Greenock ..... ,,	4 40	8 30	..	12 3
Edinburgh (Wa.) ,,	4 20	..	8 25	..
Perth ..... ,,	8 45	..	11 30	..
Aberdeen ..... ,,	9 35	..	3 5	..
Inverness ..... ,,	..	..	8 5	..
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	night

Down trains.—Week days. Sundays.

	P.M. A	P.M. E	P.M. A	P.M. E
London (St. Pa.) dep	8 25	9 15	8 25	9 15
Glasgow (St. E.) arr	6 20	7 40	6 20	7 40
Greenock ..... ,,	7 32	8 22	7 32	8 22
Edinburgh (Wa.) ,,	5 53	7 25	5 53	7 25
Perth ..... ,,	8 35	11 10	8 35	11 10
Aberdeen ..... ,,	12 0	1 55	12 0	1 55
Inverness ..... ,,	Sat. nights excepted. 2 45	6 5	2 45	6 5
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WM. BIRT, General Manager.

London, July, 1888.

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Chairman of Committee

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THE CANCER HOSPITAL (Free). Founded 1851. BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W. No letters of recommendation needed. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are URGENTLY SOLICITED. The reliable income is about £3,000 a year less than the ordinary expenditure.
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WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W. — PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c. write to the Secretary and Superintendent, Mrs. McDONALD.

TRAINED MALE NURSES.—The HAMILTON ASSOCIATION for providing Trained Male Nurses, founded in 1885 by voluntary subscriptions and donations. SUPPLIES MALE NURSES for medical, surgical, and mental cases. For particulars address the Medical Superintendent, 69, South Audley-street, London, W.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

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The following Steamships, belonging to the ORIENT and PACIFIC COMPANIES, leave LONDON as under, Plymouth one day later, Naples nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct with her Majesty's mails, taking passengers for all ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons	H.P.	
LIGURIA	4,088	4,200	Aug. 17
AUSTRAL	5,533	7,000	Aug. 31
IBERIA	4,702	4,400	Sept. 14
ORMUZ	6,116	8,500	Sept. 28
CUZCO	3,913	4,000	Oct. 12
ORIENT	5,386	7,000	Oct. 26

Loading berth, Tilbury Docks.
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Managers, F. GREEN and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm, or to the West end Agents, GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

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Promenade Concerts, with illuminated Fête Nightly, until September 15. Band of the Scots Guards, conducted by Mr. E. Holland, and other bands, nightly. Admission from 10 to 5, Sixpence 5 to 10 P.M., One Penny.

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In aid of an unfortunate Widow Lady whose daughter is nearly blind and affected with a chronic peritonitis, desires to rejoin her relations in America, that she may be able to procure the necessaries to support her child.

She came to London in a comfortable position twelve years ago, but owing to the long illness of her daughter and other adversities, has lost all she possessed. Her hopes are placed on the bounty of those who like to do good to furnish her with the means to return to the United States and pay the debts incurred through illness.

Address donations to Doctor J. RUSSELL HARRIS, 13, Surrey-street, Strand, and to Mrs. JOSEPHINE ANDERSON, 25—27, King's road, Chelsea.

MAIDA VALE.—To be SOLD, High-class CORNER FAMILY RESIDENCE. Ready for immediate occupation. Has just been artistically redecorated in recherché style. Contains seven bed and dressing rooms, fitted bath room (hot and cold), elegant drawing and dining room, study, morning room, and capital offices. Small garden. Lease, sixty-one years. Low ground rent—£3. Price £1,000. Can be viewed on application to caretaker, Cliveden House, 16, Portsdown-road, W.

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Finest Meat Flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dishes, Fish, Game, and other Sauces.

Excellent "ASPIC" (Meat Jelly) can be easily made from Liebig Company's Extract of Meat.

SEE COMPANY'S "COOKERY BOOK," page 45, FREE ON APPLICATION.

The LIST is NOW OPENED, and will be CLOSED on or before THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at twelve o'clock noon.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY BETTIAH RAJ STERLING LOAN.

ISSUE of £475,000 Sterling FIVE PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of £100 each to Bearer, to be secured by a First Mortgage on the Bettiah Hereditary Domains, Redeemable in London in 37 years, by a Cumulative Sinking Fund, with Annual Drawings.

Debentures drawn will be paid off during the first five years at 105—*i.e.*, with a premium of £5 per cent.; during the next five years at 102½—*i.e.*, with a premium of 2½ per cent.; and afterwards at par.

Interest payable in London at Messrs. Coutts and Co., as Agents to the Bank of Bengal, by Coupons 1st January and 1st July in each year.

PRICE OF ISSUE, £98½.

TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

The Honourable Sir Edmund Drummond, K.C.I.E., formerly Lieut.-Governor of the North-west Provinces, and late Member of the Indian Council.

H. N. Gladstone, Esq., of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., Calcutta.

R. L. Upton, Esq., Calcutta, Solicitor to the Government of India.

Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, LATHAM, and CO. are authorized to RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above-mentioned debentures, payable as follows:—

5 per cent. on Application,
15 " " Allotment,
30 " " 15th September,
and the balance on 15th November.

Payment can be made in full on Allotment or on 15th September, under discount at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

Interest will accrue from the dates when the instalments fall due, and the first payment of Interest will be made on 1st January, 1889.

The Principal and Interest of these Debentures will be secured by a first Mortgage to the Trustees, duly registered, upon the hereditary domains of the Maharaja Bahadur of Bettiah, K.C.I.E.

The premium payable in respect of Debentures drawn during the first ten years which is not secured by the Trust Deed is provided for by a deposit of a sufficient amount in Consols in the names of the Partners of the issuing house.

The Maharaja holds the hereditary domains under the Permanent Settlement of A.D. 1793, subject to the payment of the usual Government Revenue and Cesses.

The Maharaja is subject to the jurisdiction of the British Courts. The domains are entirely within British Territory, and contain 1,392,132 acres, situated in one of the richest and most populous parts of India, and connected by the Tirhoot State Railway with the general railway system of India.

The domains have for many years been, and are now being, managed by Mr. T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E., late Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India.

As appears from the Report of Messrs. Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths, and Co., on the accounts furnished by Mr. Gibbon, and supported by the statement of the Rentals Certified by the Chief Executive and Fiscal Government Officer of the District, and taken from the Valuation Rolls and Registers prepared for the purposes of Cess Revaluation, the average yearly receipts from the hereditary domains for the fiscal years 1882-86 were at least Rs. 9,21,222, say, at 1*s.* 4*d.* per Rupee, £61,414; after paying the Government Revenue and Cesses; and for the last of these years, Rs. 9,46,250, say £63,083, both of which figures are exclusive of miscellaneous income.

The subsequent accounts have not yet been completed, but according to information received there is no reason to suppose the receipts will be less than the average of the preceding five years.

The annual charge required for the payment of the principal and interest of the Loan is only £28,500.

The Loan is issued to provide funds to consolidate and extinguish existing debts, principally incurred by the Maharaja's predecessors.

By the Mortgage Deed it is provided:—

That the domains shall be managed, as at present, by Mr. T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E., and in case of a vacancy Mr. Gibbon's successors are to be nominated by the Maharaja, and to be approved by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal (who has undertaken on behalf of his Government, subject to approval of the person nominated, to sanction such appointment).

That a sum equal to one half-year's interest and one year's sinking fund on £475,000 shall always be maintained in the hands of the Trustees, in Indian Government Securities; also that the Manager shall pay the interest of the Debentures direct to the Trustees, for the Debenture holders.

An account will be opened with the Bank of Bengal, who will remit the interest and sinking fund to their London agents, Messrs. Coutts and Co., at whose bank the payment of the coupons and drawn bonds, and the annual drawings, will take place.

The Mortgage Deed has been prepared by Messrs. Sanderson and Co., Solicitors to the Government of India, and by Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C., and a draft can be seen at the offices of the latter firm.

Scrip will be issued in exchange for Letters of Allotment duly endorsed, and the Debentures will be delivered against fully paid Scrip as early as possible.

The failure to pay any instalment when due will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

In case no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Counting House of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham, and Co., 33, Great St. Helen's; at Messrs. Coutts and Co., 57, Strand; and at Messrs. James Capel and Co.'s, 5, Throgmorton-street.

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"Dr. Palliser's Patient."

BY GRANT ALLEN.

A WEIRD AND FASCINATING STORY OF MODERN DAYS.

THE Editor of the **Pall Mall Budget** has great pleasure in announcing the first of the new features which were promised to the readers of that Journal. The first novelty is a weird and fascinating story from the pen of Mr. GRANT ALLEN, whose command of the weird and fascinating is well known. The title of the story is **"Dr. Palliser's Patient."** The story, now appearing, is told by Dr. Palliser, an English physician practising in Paris. The SECRET of the story is not divulged until the last chapter. The scene is laid in modern Paris, and the story is full of the most remarkable episodes, whilst the interest never flags for a moment. The publication of **"Dr. Palliser's Patient"** will continue from week to week until its conclusion. The story is specially illustrated under the author's own direction.

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Printed and Published by RICHARD LAMBERT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—WEDNESDAY, August 8, 1888